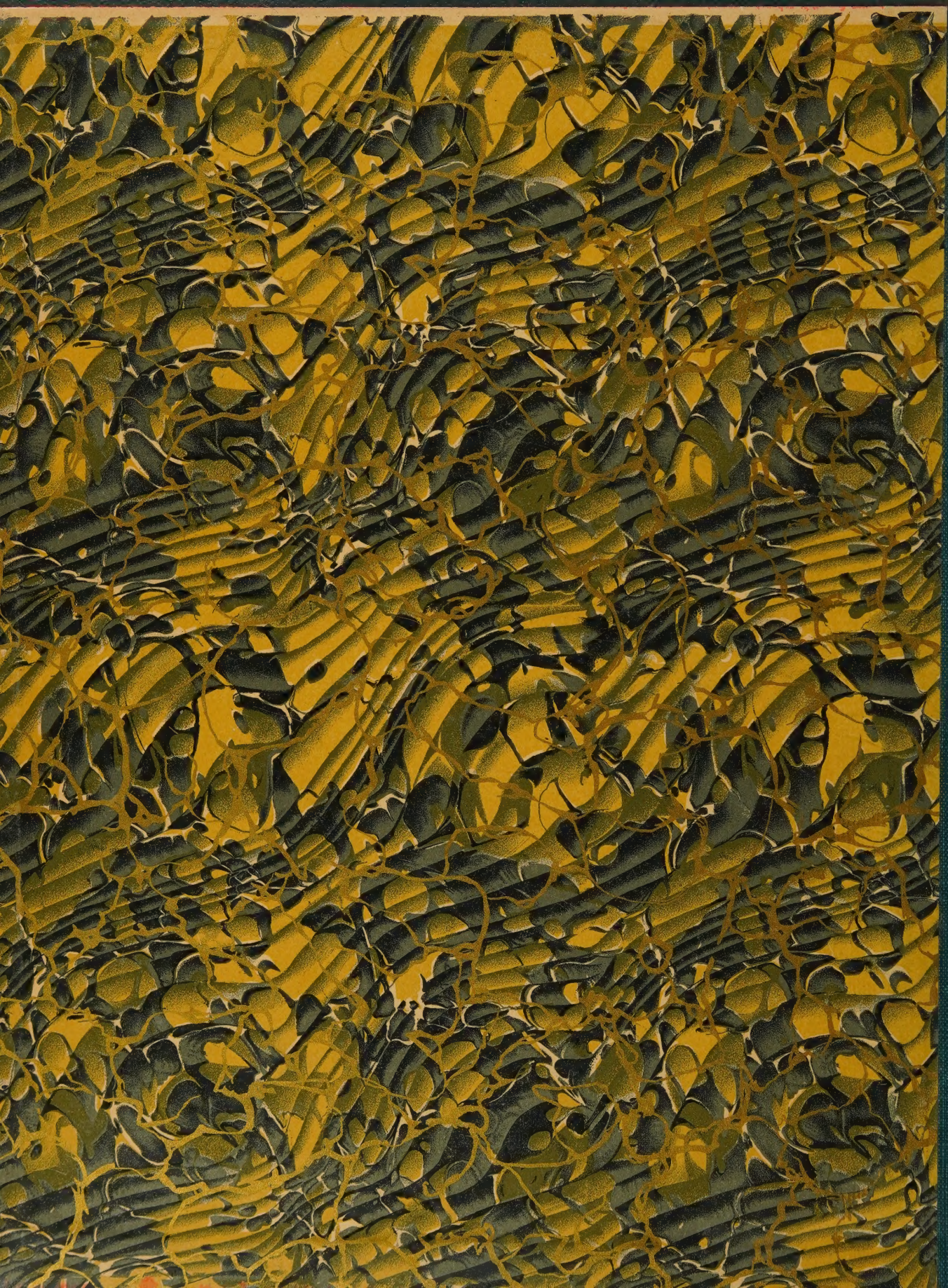


**PROGRESSIVE
MEN
of
NEBRASKA**







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Progressive Men of Nebraska

A BOOK OF PORTRAITS

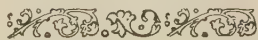
DODGE COUNTY EDITION

Introduction by ROSS L. HAMMOND

Historical Review of Dodge County; Compiled
from Public and Private Records  
With an Appendix   Information for
the Citizen and Taxpayer   

Edited by DANIEL M. CARR

PROGRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY
HAMMOND BROS. & CARR, PROPS., FREMONT, NEB.

 1902 

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TO THE WORTHY MEN WHO MID MANY
HARDSHIPS BRAVED THE LONELI-
NESS OF LIFE ON THE FRONTIER, AND
BY THEIR EFFORTS TRANSFORMED THE
VIRGIN PRAIRIE INTO A GARDEN-SPOT
NOT EXCELLED IN ALL THE UNION OF
STATES, AND TO THEIR WIVES, SONS
AND DAUGHTERS, AND TO THE THOUS-
ANDS OF OTHERS WHO BY HONEST
WORK AND ENDEAVOR IN DIFFERENT
VOCATIONS, HAVE ASSISTED IN
DEVELOPING THE WONDERFUL
RESOURCES OF DODGE COUNTY, IS THIS
VOLUME DEDICATED : : : : : :

No. 282

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.



HIS volume is the initial one of a series, new and unique in design, and is the first effort made to collect in a volume a considerable number of portraits of the citizens who have been foremost in furthering the interests of their county or community. Heretofore all attempts in the direction of securing and preserving the portraits of the worthy ones identified with any section of country has been carried on in such manner and the cost made so great to those who should have been interested, that only a few received representation, and as a portrait record such a volume generally has been of small value. In this work the greatest effort of the publishers has been to make it as complete as possible. Perfection is not claimed for this work, nor can a compilation of this class be made complete, for no matter how painstaking the publishers and their representatives in the field may be, there are influences beyond their power to control that preclude the carrying out of their plans in the fullest. It is with regret that many portraits of worthy and enterprising citizens have been omitted from this volume. Yet this book is representative of the sterling element of the county. But few of the pioneers who during life were active in business and public affairs and who are now numbered with the dead, have been neglected. Herein can be seen many copies of the only likenesses of deceased citizens of

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Dodge county, and in this work their portraits will be preserved for generations yet unborn. It is sad to contemplate that many were called away and through neglect left no portrait, while many of the portraits obtained were old-fashioned daguerreotypes or so much faded as to be reproduced with the greatest difficulty.

It is not the purpose of this work to give an exhaustive county history; its field is to present portraits of the men who have been makers of county history. Neither does it enter the biographical field. All in this volume pertaining to county history has been gathered from the most reliable sources, and plainness and brevity is aimed at rather than verbosity and fulsome inflation.

To all who have supported this undertaking which has been carried through under many difficulties and adverse circumstances, the publishers extend their grateful acknowledgments.

HAMMOND BROS. & CARR.

Fremont, Neb., July 1, 1902.

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OF NEBRASKA

INTRODUCTION.



FROM whatever point, be it ever so elevated, only a narrow view can be had of the wondrous *All* that has been accomplished by the work of progressive man. Not half a century has passed since the vast tract lying between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains, now a blooming garden of tens of thousands of square miles and supporting millions of prosperous, God-fearing and happy people, was known as the "Great American Desert." The transformation of this vast territory has been phenomenal. A generation has barely passed since white men first looked toward it with a view of building upon its broad expanse homes for themselves and their families. There are still living hundreds and thousands who have witnessed its progress from the virgin prairie to innumerable farms, rich and productive and which, in the picture, forms the beautiful background of hundreds of thriving, populous and prosperous cities pulsating with life and industry. The wonders of the Arabian Nights have no greater charm or fascination than the story of the growth and development of the Great West. In all this vast area there is no section better illustrative of the miracles wrought by brain and brawn of man than in Dodge county. Hundreds are still living within its limits who have seen its magical changes. These have viewed the flight—the annihilation of herds of buffalo; the dispersion of the

Indian from what was for centuries unknown to the historian, his camping and hunting ground, and whose council house has been replaced by stately churches and halls of justice, and whose tepee has given way for palatial residences and fine schools of higher civilization.

The far-off glitter of gold caused caravans of struggling, determined humanity to blaze paths over the expansive plains, the sturdy pioneer planted his standard on their trails and by his labors accomplished in a few short years a work that will live through all the generations to come. Where the painted red-man chased the buffalo and the antelope and engaged betimes in barbarous combat with his enemy, and following in the wake of the argonauts, tracks of steel have made a net-work, and over them fiery, steaming, fast-flying locomotives carry hordes of active pleasure-seeking, wealth-craving human beings, and millions and millions of dollars represented in products of the once "Great American Desert."

The whole world has devoted a portion of its energy in the form of sturdy men and hearty women for the development of the resources of the wonderful country of which Dodge county is a part. It is of the county itself this article is principally intended to deal. From the fire-sides of New England, New York, the central states, the north, the south, came the forerunners of the many thousands who followed to make for themselves homes within the county. It is but just that these pioneers find a permanent place in the annals of the country which they so bravely assisted in developing. This is the purpose of this small volume.

A comparison of the past with the present gives us a better understanding of the growth and advancement made the past forty-two years. In 1860 the total population of Dodge county was 309; in 1870, 4,212; in 1880, 11,191; in 1890, 19,260; and in 1900, 22,298.

According to the report of the county treasurer made in 1860, the funds of the county were as follows:

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Territorial Fund.....	\$300.00
County “	612.12
School “	201.20
Poll and Road Fund.....	397.94
Total.....	\$1,511.26

The monthly report of the county treasurer, bearing date of April 30, 1902, showed the following balances in the different funds:

State Consolidated.....	\$ 4,507.73
County, General.....	4,218.91
“ Sinking.....	37,580.91
“ Road.....	3,213.57
“ Bridge.....	3,761.33
School District.....	17,929.76
“ Bond.	13,432.13
Cities and Villages.....	3,454.32
Townships	3,625.54
Miscellaneous.....	25,791.27
Total.....	\$117,514.96

The total bonded indebtedness of the county is \$141,000.

Within the county, according to the reports of the assessors made in 1901, there were 213,746 acres of improved land, and 103,168 acres of unimproved, all of which, estimated at \$50 per acre shows the landed wealth of the county to be \$15,845,700. In 1901 there were 8,326 head of horses; 26,544 head of cattle; 431 head of mules; 9,972 head of sheep and 25,372 head of hogs, besides other domestic animals. The stock here enumerated represents a value exceeding \$2,262,000. An approximate estimate of the value of all other property classed as personal is \$5812,854. Thus we find the total wealth of the county reaches the magnificent amount of \$23,920,000, and this is a figure far below the actual value.

The acreage planted in the leading crops in 1901 was as follows:

Wheat, 27,162; corn, 101,980; oats, 33,229; barley, 886; rye, 767; sugar beets, 3,050; and in meadow, 31,671. Averaging the crops by the usual yield in the county, in 1901 the wheat crop amounted to 698,850 bushels; corn, 4,079,200 bushels; oats, 830,725 bushels. Considering other crops, fruits and vegetables, the agricultural wealth produced in Dodge county in 1901, is sufficiently large enough to give the most enthusiastic statistician a broad field for speculation.

The financial institutions of the county in their reports reflect the general prosperity of the people. In the county there are six national banks, two savings banks and seven state banks, whose combined capital is \$718,000. The surplus and profits of these institutions the first quarter of 1902, amounted to \$232,100. Their loans amounted to \$1,851,005, and deposits to the amount of \$3,348,748. When it is known that about two-thirds of the deposits belong to the agricultural classes, some idea of the prosperity of the Dodge county farmer can be formed.

While the scramble for wealth goes on, the moral and the intellectual is not overlooked. Within the county outside of the city of Fremont there are 83 school districts, with 84 schoolhouses. The total value of district property is \$250,814, of which schoolhouses supply a value of \$192,103. The total indebtedness of all school districts is \$60,732.71. In 1901 156 teachers were employed in the schools outside of the city of Fremont. The total number of children of school age in the county is 8,262; total attendance during 1901, 5,972, with an average daily attendance of 3,766.

It is not the purpose to herein give in detail all that appertains to the county's progress, for to do justice would require a volume larger than this. All that has been accomplished is the result of zealous and ceaseless effort by those who have chosen Dodge county as their residence place. To these is all credit due for the county's prosperity. It

PROGRESSIVE MEN

is with satisfaction that this work is presented to the public containing as it does more than four hundred portraits of men—living and dead—who have by their work assisted in making Dodge county the wealthy, prosperous one it is, and who have for themselves gained a worthy place among the progressive men of Nebraska.

No interest in Dodge county exceeds in importance the men and women of the county. This volume is devoted to picturing the men. The portraits are an epitome of the history of the county. They represent its pluck and push, its intelligence and moral fiber. Many are pioneers; others came later and took up the work of home building with them. Some day, it may be, there will be published a book of portraits of the women, also. The pioneer women deserve a high place in history. They bore with patience and courage the hardships of early days, greater than the men, for they not only had to endure the same hardships but they also had to endure the men.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN

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DODGE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

OF NEBRASKA

HISTORICAL.

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WAR back in a period so remote that there are no records of it only those that lie buried in the stratas of the earth's crust, the little section of Nebraska now known as Dodge county was the living place of animals that exist to-day only in skeleton, and clay and plaster models in the museums of the world. Those animals of the Miocene and Pliocene periods lived in a country so vastly different from the Dodge county and Nebraska of to-day as are the sunny Antilles different from the polar regions. Scientists say that these great mammals—specimens of the rhinoceros, camel, elephant, mastodon, the musk-deer, several species of the horse now extinct, and various other quadrupeds known to the scientists and paleontologists of the present only by bones recovered from the earth's recesses—lived some millions of years ago among gigantic plants and flora such as people of the present can picture only by the most lively exercise of the imagination. Not alone did these great animals abound in the little tract now Dodge county, but roamed over a great part of what is now the state of Nebraska. Then came a period when the land was covered with water—a great lake whose rich deposits now give wealth to the land and make it among the richest for agricultural purposes that can be found in all these United States.

It matters little to people living in this age whether or not it was a thousand years, ten thousand or ten million years ago that such a condi-

tion existed, but that it did exist in the light of modern knowledge is a matter indisputable. At a more recent time before the advent of the white man in Nebraska, it was a paradise for animals—buffalo, elk, deer, beaver, foxes—all were in abundance and at home on the prairies and slopes and along the streams.

Just who was the first civilized white man to visit what is now Dodge county, perhaps will ever remain a mere matter of conjecture. It may be possible that the noted de Coronado and his associates in 1541 visited this section, for it is certainly a part of what he was pleased to call Gran Quivira—where he saw the strange animal, the buffalo. It is within the range of possibility that this garden spot was visited by the good Father Padilla, the Franciscan friar, who accompanied Coronado, and who later with a single guide and a few Indian servants as his companions, started from old Mexico and traveled to the Platte river, there intending to labor in teaching the poor Indian the Word of Life and the love of the Savior. Fate was unkind to Padilla, and soon after his arrival in the land of Quivira he was slain by savages whom he thought to be friendly. His body was laid at rest near the Platte river, and while the exact place has never been learned it is possible that they may rest in Dodge county. Padilla was the first Christian missionary to become a martyr for his Master on American soil, and surely blessed should be Dodge county if within its limits his mold reposes.

For some two hundred years it is not known that any other white man ever set foot within the limits of Nebraska. It may be that venturesome men who in the early part of the eighteenth century became identified with wandering Indian tribes visited Nebraska and Dodge county, but if such be the case no records have been left. About the middle of the eighteenth century French missionaries crossed from Canada and visited different sections of the Mississippi and Missouri river country. In their annals reference is made to the Indians and the country now supposed to have been west of the Missouri in what is Nebraska. About the first of the nineteenth century French fur traders from St. Louis had their trading posts among the Indians along the Missouri and Platte rivers.

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In 1804 the first authentic information of the country and its people was gained by the Lewis and Clarke expedition. It was in the middle of July, 1804, that the expedition reached the Platte river and visited with the Otoes, who at that time consisted of some two hundred souls and made their homes along the Elkhorn and Missouri rivers. Further west were the Pawnees. Some two weeks were spent by the members of the expedition in the neighborhood of the Platte and Missouri rivers, and no doubt those brave men trod upon the soil of this county.

In 1820 an expedition under Major Stephen N. Long, acting upon orders of John C. Calhoun, then secretary of war of the United States, after camping during the winter a few miles from Bellevue, or "Council Bluffs," on the west side of the Missouri, early in the spring of that year followed the north bank of the Platte river westward until they had the first sight of the Rocky mountains. The same year the party returned by following the Platte river to its mouth. The first settlement was made in Nebraska in 1847 by Peter A. Sarpy, who for years conducted a trading post for the American Fur company, though as early as 1823 a school had been established at "Council Bluffs" or Bellevue, but was discontinued on account of the indifference manifested by the Indians in the matter of education. It was not until 1854 that there was any concerted action toward the making of homes in what was then thought to be a land of little agricultural promise.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The organization of Dodge county was by territorial act approved March 15, 1855. This act defined the boundaries of the county as follows:

"Commencing at a point on the Platte river, at the southwest corner of Douglas county, running westerly along said Platte river to the mouth of Shell creek, thence north twenty-five miles; thence east to the western bounds of Washington county; thence south to place of beginning. The town of Fontanelle shall be the place of justice in and for said county."

By an act approved November 2 1858, a boundary line was established between Washington and Dodge counties as follows:

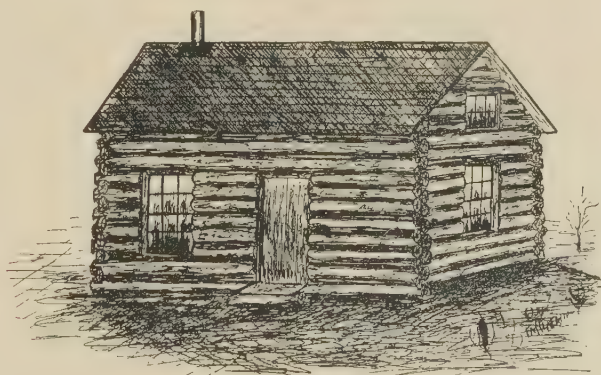
"Beginning at the fourth standard parallel, two miles east of the

southwest corner of township seventeen (17), range ten (10), east of the Sixth P. M ; thence north twelve miles to the line between ranges nine (9) and ten (10); thence north to the south line of Burt county."

The boundaries of Dodge county were finally fixed as they exist to-day by an act of the state legislature in 1869, when the line between Burt and Dodge counties was established as follows:

"Commencing at the northwest corner of township twenty, north of range eight, east; and thence east along the Fifth standard parallel to the northeast corner of section six, township twenty, north of range nine, east; thence south on the section line one mile east of, and parallel with the guide meridian, four miles to the north line of Washington county, as defined by the act of the legislature of the territory of Nebraska, approved February 9, 1857."

Dodge county is bounded on the north by Cuming and Burt counties; on the east by Washington and Burt counties; on the south by Saunders and Douglas counties and on the west by Colfax county. Its area is about five hundred and nine square miles, or 325,546 acres, divided into fourteen townships, viz: Webster, Pebble, Cuming, Logan, Pleasant Valley, Ridgeley, Everett, Hooper, Union, Cotterell, Maple, Nickerson, Platte and Elkhorn.



FREMONT'S FIRST POSTOFFICE.

PROGRESSIVE MEN

DODGE



GROUP OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE ON A DODGE COUNTY FARM.

COUNTY

OF NEBRASKA

TOPOGRAPHY.

The topography of the county presents an undulating surface with wide tracts of prairie and level tracts along the Platte and Elkhorn rivers and at places along the smaller streams. The soil is an alluvial deposit, a rich loam in places mixed with sand. There are few sloughs in the county, all its great area being under natural drainage. More than eighty-five per cent is susceptible to high cultivation, and is unequaled in fertility by any other like area within all the United States. The county is well-watered and drained by the Elkhorn, the principal stream of the county, which was given its name by Lewis and Clarke in their diary of their expedition in 1804; the Rawhide, Cuming, Pebble, Logan, Clark and Maple creeks, all of which flow in a general easterly direction. It is well here to give the origin of the names of the creeks: Rawhide was so called on account of Pawnee Indians capturing a man, Seth Esterbrook, who was with a party of immigrants bound for California, and skinning him alive for wantonly shooting a squaw to fulfil a promise made to shoot the first Indian he saw. He was taken from among his comrades, and after being firmly bound was skinned alive, dying before the operation was completed. His skin was tanned and was retained by the Pawnees as long as they remained in Nebraska territory and taken with them to their reservation in the Indian Territory.

Pebble creek contains in places numerous white pebbles, and these were abundant at one of the early fords used by pioneers and troops, and from these was its name derived, and later the township of the same name was called for the stream.

Logan creek was named after Logan Fontanelle, a kind chief of the Omaha tribe, and after whom was also named the old town of Fontanelle, which was the first seat of government of Dodge county and a rival of Omaha for the capital of the territory of Nebraska.

Clark creek was named after Dr. M. H. Clark who was territorial representative from Dodge county.

The name of Maple creek was given it on account of groves of soft maple on its banks. Upon this creek the first settlement in the county was made in 1856.

The soil of the county is adapted to the growing of every kind of cereal and vegetable that can be cultivated in a temperate climate. All the hardy fruits thrive, and from the first settlement of the county more than ordinary attention has been given to the growing and care of orchards which dot the county from border to border. Apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, cherries, and all the smaller fruits are grown in abundance. The chief cereal crops are wheat, rye, oats, corn, and flax and all the various grasses grow luxuriantly. Potatoes and all tuberous vegetables produce prodigiously and of highest quality. The production of sugar beets has received more than ordinary attention the past half dozen years and thousands of acres are cultivated each year to supply the immense beet sugar plant at Leavitt, some nine miles west of Fremont.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

While there are no records to show that any permanent settlement had been made in the section now comprising Dodge county, before 1856, for many years prior venturesome hunters and trappers had lived along the Platte and the Elkhorn, and the country had become well known to the early freighters across the plains. A few years before the founding of Fremont, a camping place had been established near what later became the site of North Bend. The first permanent settlements date from 1856, that year settlements having been made both at Fremont and where North Bend is now located. Both these sites occupy positions traversed by the old military road from Omaha to Fort Kearney, and were on the main trail north of the Platte of the immigrants bound for the Rocky Mountains and beyond. In those days the Indian was a menace to the peace and safety of the overland travelers, and the settlers as well. On the south side of the Platte river opposite the site of Fremont there were a few thousand Pawnee Indians occupying the bluffs. They were inclined to be troublesome when they first noticed the encroachment of the white men into the country which they claimed as their own, but to which they had no right, the Omahas having claimed the land and by treaty made some years before relinquished their right to the United States.

PROGRESSIVE MEN

The first permanent settlement made in Dodge county as it is now defined, was near Maple creek in April, 1856, by John and Arthur Bloomer. On the 4th day of July following, a party from Lake county, Illinois, consisting of George Young and wife, Robert, John, William and Alexander Miller, and Elizabeth Miller, who later became the wife of Hon. William H. Ely of Fremont, and George McNaughton, landed overland at the place where the town of North Bend was laid out a year later. There they camped until they could erect rough cottonwood cabins, which they proceeded to do. The lands of Nebraska were just opened to settlement in this section, and they "squatted" on the tracts they had chosen until a survey could be made, and at a later period duly entered their homestead claims.

FOUNDING OF FREMONT.

About a month after the Millers and others arrived at North Bend a start was made toward the foundation of a town in the eastern part of the county by the Fremont Town Company, which was launched by Pinney, Barnard & Co., consisting of George M. Pinney, James G. Smith, Robert Kittle, Robert Moorland—later killed by Indians—John A. Koontz, Seth P. Marvin and E. H. Barnard. These gentlemen landed in the vicinity of the present site of Fremont August 23rd, 1856, and the townsite company was organized on the 26th of the same month, and stakes were set outlining the proposed town and the boundaries of the same. The first habitation of any kind for the use of white men was erected by Messrs. Barnard and Koontz at the time the townsite was staked out. It was a roughly improvised cabin built of poles and thatched with prairie grass, and served as a place of shelter for themselves and wayfarers, everyone needing a sheltering place being welcomed to it so long as it afforded room. This little wayside hostelry stood on the site where now stands the Congregational church in the city of Fremont. The first settlers who are now living all remember this abode, which at times sheltered more than a dozen from the inclement weather. Robert Kittle was the first to erect a house of any pretensions. It was built of "peeled" cottonwood logs, shingled with

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cedar shingles made by Mr. Kittle from logs floated down the Platte river from a point now the site of the Elkhorn railway bridge, and for a frontier town the house presented a highly aristocratic appearance. It stood on the corner of Broad street and Military Avenue. In this building was also the first general trading carried on by Mr. Kittle who had brought from his store in New York state a lot of goods which he sold to the new comers to the town of Fremont. The first real business enterprise in the mercantile line was established by James G. and J. Towner Smith, who commenced their business in a "dugout," soon erecting and occupying a log store.

EARLY DAY HARDSHIPS.

The trials of the early settlers were severe. The winter of 1856-57 was one of great hardship for all who were in the little colony. Snow was deep and the cold terrible. Blizzards made it hard for the men to even venture out to secure fuel to keep fires going. There was not an over supply of food in the town, and in all the hardships were such as to remain firmly fixed in the memories of the ones now living and who passed through the bitter experience. The following spring an effort was made to plant crops, but the autumn found a scant harvest, except of squaw corn, of which many acres were grown, and starvation stared many of the residents of the new town in the face. These pioneers were not of the stuff that becomes easily discouraged. They had come from sturdy stock and were determined to win in their new homes in the West. The women as well as the men possessed the greatest fortitude, and industriously set to work to make homes for themselves. Barrenness spread over the land, excepting here and there along the Platte river little growths of timber. Soon as the townsite was surveyed and the streets defined, the work of planting trees was commenced, and to this foresight of these people are the generations of to-day indebted for the handsomely shaded streets which are such a source of pride to the city of Fremont.

While the first months of 1857 found not more than a dozen heads of families in the new town of Fremont—named for General Fremont—

few of them had removed their wives and families to their new homes. The first home established in the town was that of Rev. Isaac E. Heaton, his wife and two daughters, who located in the town in October of 1856 and occupied the house heretofore mentioned as erected by Robert Kittle. This good man, who for some years has been at rest from earthly toil, did much to lighten the burdens of the pioneers and cheer them on their way to success in their frontier town. In the early part of 1858 the Pike's Peak excitement was the means of enthusing new life into the new town of Fremont, it being one of the stopping places on the trail toward the Rockies.

TOWNSHIP SETTLEMENTS.

According to the most reliable authorities, the following named persons, outside of Fremont and North Bend, were the first to settle in their respective townships. Mitthew S. Cotterell, James Humphrey, Alexander Morrison and John M. Smith came from Ohio in 1857 and brought into the county the first steam sawmill. Mr. Cotterell claimed a half section of land, upon which the town of North Bend now stands, while a little later his companions settled in Union township. In Union township the first settlement was made by a small colony, which consisted of Robert Miller, John Miller, George Young, and George McNaughton and their families. In Elkhorn township, the first settler was Thomas Lee, who in 1856 located on the northwest quarter of section 19. A year later Albert Johnson settled near by him. In Cuming township, the first settler to permanently make a home for himself was B. B. Moore, who with his family settled near what was known as "Dead Timber" in 1856. In 1859 James B. Robinson located in the same locality, and later became one of the first grist mill proprietors in Dodge county, and for some years was owner and operator of the Pebble creek mill.

In Everett township the first settlers were Gerhard Monnich and Herman Monnich, his son, who took squatter's claims in the northern part of the township. They were the first of a number of enterprising farmers who have made this township one of the best in the county.

In Hooper township the first settlers were Hiram H. Ladd and Mrs. Denslow, the latter the mother of Jerry Denslow, now a prominent banker of Hooper. Mr. Ladd settled on section 30—where he has since lived—in 1856, and there he built the first house in the Elkhorn Valley, north of Fontanelle.

The first extensive settlement in Logan township was made by the colony of Scandinavians, who took up land there soon after the



RESIDENCE OF R. M. ALLEN, NEAR AMES.

close of the war. The first settler, as far as known, was Mr. Theodore Uehling, who in 1860 settled on section 18, township 19, range 9.

In Maple township the first settlers were Stedman Hager and sons, Eli and Seneca Hager, who came to the county in 1856 and located upon land in section 20 and later duly entered the same. Rev. Jacob Adriance located near what is now known as Jamestown in 1858, and during the next few years numerous others settled in the same locality.

In Nickerson township the first land holder was Henry Depew, one of the earliest lawyers to locate in Nebraska, and he in 1857, purchased from the government a quarter section of land in section 13. Upon this tract he failed to pay taxes, and the land reverted to the government, and in July, 1859, was acquired by Michael Herman and subsequently it became the site of the village of Nickerson. Michael Herman, the purchaser of this land, has the honor of being the first actual settler in what is now Nickerson township, though as early as 1855 J. H. Peters, who was one of the Fontanelle colony, claimed the tract upon which he at present resides and cultivated a part of the same.

In Platte township, the first settlers were the Beebe and McNeal families, who were also among the earliest settlers in Dodge county. They located upon the land two miles west of the present city of Fremont.

In Pebble township Daniel Beckwith, it is claimed, was the first settler, locating on land there in 1868; the same year W. T. Cohee, John Herder, and Fred Molle located in the same township.

In Pleasant Valley township the first settlement was made by a Scotchman, James Ferguson, who settled on section 24, in the fall of 1868. During the next few years there was a large number of settlers located upon land there, including John Ross, Henry Ross, Jacob Long-acre and numerous others.

In Ridgeley township the first settler was Frank M. Tillman, now living in retirement at Hooper. He settled in section 26 in June, 1868. The same year V. Banghart, Henry Banghart and a few others located in the same township. The next year James M. Cruickshank, Frank C. Scott, Henry Sievers, A. L. Holbrook and a number of others located upon land in this township. As early as 1868 a post-office had been established called Ridgeley, and A. L. Holbrook was its first post-master.

In Webster township there was no permanent settlement made until about 1869, when a number of Bohemian settlers located there.

EARLY INDUSTRY.

For the first two years the settlement of the country about Fremont

and North Bend was slow. Little attention paid to agricultural pursuits, each homesteader devoting only small portions of holdings to the growing of corn and other crops essential to his own needs, at that time there being no near market. Freighting was beginning to be an important industry across the plains, and both Fremont and North Bend were benefited by the numerous caravans that passed on their way between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountain country. In 1858 and 1859 the Pike's Peak excitement caused a healthy growth in the freighting industry, and numerous ones who had made for themselves homes in both Fremont and North Bend entered that strenuous and hazardous business. Some small settlements were made upon Maple creek, others as far north as Pebble creek. In 1859 there were not more than forty inhabitants in the new town of Fremont. The heads of the families can here be enumerated: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kittle, Mr. and Mrs. George Turner, Mrs. Margaret Turner, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hazen, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Flor, Mrs. E. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moorland, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pierce, and E. H. Barnard and John A. Koontz, who still occupied their cabin on the site where now stands the Congregational church. The town was one of log houses. In the vicinity of the site of the little town of Ames there were a few settlers, and they were the first to become permanent land holders in the section now Dodge county. There settled Henry P., Chauncy C., John, Martin and Charles Beebe, then young men who had come from Wisconsin in May of 1856, with their mother, and their brother-in-law, Abraham McNeal and family. In September, the family of Henry P. Beebe moved into the country. The same year Eli Hager, Seth T. Marvin, Charles Waldo and George Peck all settled west of Fremont and in the vicinity of Ames. Between 1856 and 1858 a total of about fifty families settled in the country about Fremont and North Bend.

The first white children to be born in the county were twin girls, born to Mr. and Mrs. Abraham McNeal, July 8th, 1856. In November following the first male child was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Young, near the town of North Bend.

PAWNEE INDIAN TROUBLES.

As heretofore stated, the Pawnee Indians until about 1860, occupied the bluffs south of the river opposite Fremont. There were four bands of them and variously estimated in number from three to five thousand. From the very commencement of the town of Fremont, the settlers were in dread of these Indians, whose attitude at different times threatened disaster to the small settlement. West of Fremont Mr. and Mrs. Seth P. Marvin built for themselves a small log cabin where they resided until a better home could be provided in the new town. While the pioneers of Fremont were cutting timber for the homes they were about to build for themselves and families the attitude of the Indians became such as to cause more than ordinary alarm. The Red Man seemed not to look upon with favor the encroachments of the Pale Faces. During the absence of Mr. Marvin from his home, a number of Indians surrounded his house, severely frightening his wife and children by the threats they made. Those of the community who were cutting logs for their houses were summoned, and Mr. Kittle and a few other men went to the Marvin home armed with guns and with the determination to have an understanding with the Indians, who numbered some two hundred. Mr. Kittle was the spokesman for the party. He asked the chief the reason why his braves and himself were there. Was it to frighten the woman and her two little sons? The chief in charge of the Pawnees was known as How-E-Tat, and he was also head spokesman, having for his interpreter "Pawnee Rogers," who had the distinction of having attended the mission school at Bellevue. To Mr. Kittle's interrogation, the chief replied, "What are you Pale Faces here for, cutting our timber and grasses? We want you to stop at once and leave the country or pay for our lands, which we have owned ever since this broad river ran or the grasses have grown here. Why do you come here and take our land? You may all stop your work here and leave in three days, or we will burn you out or kill and drive away your cattle and horses and your people." Mr. Kittle, who had informed himself as to the treaties made by the government with the Indians and knew that they had no right to the land, answered the chief thus: "You can come

here in three days and you will find the people building their houses and cutting hay. (Woo-Woo!) We know very well there are enough of the Pawnees to kill and eat our few white people here, but shall we be cowards and not speak the truth to you? You never owned the land on which we are making our houses; you never owned the land on which the Pawnee house stands. The Omahas gave you the land to build your home on—your allies—for reasons that you might be near them, and because you were afraid to live on your own lands so near the Sioux. The Great Father at Washington bought this land from the Omahas by treaty and you never owned a foot of it.”

This speech of Mr. Kittle’s was greeted with exclamations of disapproval by the Indians, who with “Woo-Woos!” interrupted him, but with the only effect of making him more determined to impress upon them the fact that if a single settler was molested the powers at Washington would send a large army of Pale Faces to wipe from the face of the earth every living Pawnee. It was sundown ere the interview was closed. Many of the Indians had left and gone to their tepees across the river. Young Spotted Horse, a chief thought to be friendly to the whites, was one of the last to leave and when about to take his departure said that he would give the Pale Faces three days to leave their lands, but he was careful to make no threats. All the Pawnees then returned to their village, but of the attempt made by the reds to intimidate the whites there was no repetition.

After the return of Mr. Kittle and companions to Fremont, they told of the threatening attitude of the Indians and a council of the settlers was immediately held and steps taken for the protection of themselves and families. There was a scarcity of fire arms and ammunition in the settlement, and it was decided to immediately send to Omaha, and not alone secure the needed arms, but inform the territorial authorities there and if possible secure volunteers to assist in protecting the small settlement. James G. Smith made the trip to Omaha, going by night and returning the second night, accompanied on his return trip by two boxes of muskets and a few volunteers. A partially completed log shanty, which had a cellar was used for a fortification. The next morning, the Indians from the bluffs on the opposite side of the river could have seen

a number of men marching and counter marching in front of the improvised fort. These guards, while expecting trouble and while in readiness to meet their adversaries, saw no Indians until along in the afternoon, when three mounted braves rode from out the timber. Upon beholding the gleaming bayonets in the hands of determined men, they seem to have wavered in what might have been their intentions and turning, rode toward the timber. One member of the guard called them back. After some hesitation, one of the number came forward. He was Young Spotted Horse, who had give the whites three days to leave their land. He appeared friendly, shook hands with the guard and in reply to the question whether the Indians were coming to fight the whites, said "no," and quietly departed for the council house of his tribe. Thus was ended the first threatened Pawnee Indian war. Though the Indians never again attempted to molest the whites, they nevertheless entertained an unfriendly attitude, and quite often members of the different bands resorted to petty plunder and killing stock. Throughout the stay of the Indians in the country, there was more or less trading between them and the whites.

In July of 1859 the Pawnees were menaced by the Sioux, long their enemy, and moved to the north side of the river. The following day, their village on the south bank was burned, including the great council house, which was some 60 feet in diameter. The Pawnees proceeded towards the north, hoping to meet the Omahas, their allies, somewhere on the Elkhorn river, thus to strengthen their forces should it be necessary to enter into combat with the Sioux. On the 28th of July, the Pawnees camped near Cuming creek. In this neighborhood Thomas S. Parks had located upon land which he had stocked with fine cattle from the east. This herd was valued at more than \$1,000.00, and upon it the Indians made a successful raid, running off a number of head and killing and wounding many of the remainder. This action incensed the settlers of the county and word was sent to Governor Black, advising him of the depredations and asking him for protection. A volunteer company of twenty-five men was raised and started out upon the track of the Indians. This small company was put in the field just in time to prevent more serious depredations by the Indians, who had planned to

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VIEW OF THE SUGAR FACTORY AT LEAVITT, FROM THE SOUTH.

COUNTY

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make a raid upon the settlers of the little town of DeWitt, some five miles north of West Point, in Cuming county. There an engagement took place in which three Indians were killed, and one of the volunteers, James H. Peters (in 1902 living near Nickerson, at the age of 82 years) was wounded in the arm. This little engagement caused great excitement, not alone in Dodge county, which had supplied all its available male population able to carry arms, but caused considerable agitation in Omaha. Major General John M. Thayer was ordered by Governor Black to Fontanelle and to the call for volunteers, Fremont responded with a noble company, North Bend supplied forty men, and along Maple creek another considerable force was gathered for service. These men were gathered together and under charge of General Thayer started on the trail of the Indians, whom they at last overtook, but the wily red man unfurled the stars and stripes and Skarrarrar-de-Sharra, the head chief, threw down his bow and arrows and informed his would be captors that he did not want to fight. The cannon carried by the volunteers seemed to terrorize the reds and the Indian war came to an end, with no other bloodshed than the killing of the three Indians and the slight wound received by Mr. Peters. There was an understanding that the Indians would cease their depredations, and so long as they remained in Nebraska Territory, they gave settlers but little trouble.

COUNTY SEAT AFFAIRS.

The first Dodge county election was held December 12th, 1854, at Fontanelle, as designated in the act of the territorial legislature that provided for the organization of Dodge county. Eight votes were polled upon this occasion and Doctor M. H. Clark was elected a member of the territorial council and Judge J. W. Richardson and Col. E. R. Doyle, were elected members of the house of representatives. The first county officers elected were chosen in the fall of 1856. They were as follows: Probate judge, James G. Smith; county treasurer, Henry P. Beebe; sheriff, J. M. Hancock; county commissioners, W. E. Lee, Thomas Fitzsimmons, and L. C. Baldwin. Sumner D. Prescott was chosen as the first county clerk. At that time there were three precincts

in the county, Fremont, North Bend and Maple Creek. Fontanelle was made the seat of justice by the territorial act and remained such until 1860, when the boundaries of Dodge county were changed and the county seat selected by popular vote. Three candidates entered the field for county seat honors. At the election which ensued Fremont received 62 votes, the other two candidates, Robinsonville and Blacksmith's Point, receiving total of three votes, the former two, and the latter one.

During the period that Fontanelle was the county seat all official business was transacted at private houses, the homes of the different officials. Upon the removal of the county seat there was contention over which county, Washington or Dodge, should retain the public records. For ten years after Fremont became the county capital, the county offices were maintained at the homes of the different officers, and in leased apartments. The question of building a county court-house was discussed at various times, but it was not until during the January session, 1866, of the county commissioners court, that definite action was taken upon the matter of providing a county court-house. The commissioners at that time were George Turner, J. E. Dorsey and George Young. J. J. Hawthorne, one of the extensive property owners of Fremont, donated to the county the block known as number 96, as a building site for the county building. His donation was accepted, and bids for a wooden court-house were advertised for, the building to be 30 by 60 feet, two story. In October of the same year, the plan of erecting a wooden building was discarded and a decision made in favor of a brick structure. The following year—1867—the contract for the erection of this building was awarded to John Ray at \$4,950.00, by Commissioners Christopher Knoell, George Turner and George Young. This building was completed early in the autumn of the year and duly accepted by the county commissioners on September 3rd, 1867. In 1871, the building was repaired and remodeled. July 3rd, 1884, a wind storm damaged it and on December 31st, 1887, a portion of it was burned along with the records of the clerk of court's office. The building was again repaired and was used until 1888, when the question of building a new court-house and issuing bonds in the amount of \$50,000.00 for same was sub-

mitted to popular vote. The proposition carried. The city of Fremont also voted bonds to the amount of \$10,000.00 to assist in its building under the proviso that the city have the use of three rooms in the courthouse building for municipal purposes. Bids for the construction of the building were advertised for and the successful bidder out of sixteen was Seeley Sons & Co., of Fremont, the contract price being \$50,533.50, not including furniture. This building is an ornament to the city and is one of the best constructed public buildings in the state for its cost to the county. The building was dedicated to public use October 4th, 1890, upon which occasion Hon. E. F. Gray delivered an eloquent address.

The first jail of the county was in the first court-house. Prior to that, prisoners being kept in improvised cells in the buildings of the town. In 1874 a jail was built of brick at a cost of \$9,832.00, and the same is still in use.

In 1884 a farm which had been rented for several years as a poor farm was purchased by the county, and since then numerous improvements have been made upon it. Fortunately, the pauper population of the county is small and is maintained and supported at a minimum cost to the taxpayers.

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPH.

Without railroads, the West would be, no doubt, almost the barren, uncultivated country it was half a century ago. While there were some good settlements made prior to the advent of the railroads, they were made with the firm conviction that roads would be built. The telegraph line, now part of the Western Union system, was constructed some four years before the Union Pacific was built into Dodge county, and Fremont was the most important town on the line. The matter of a trans-continental system, or line of railroad had long occupied the attention of the people and the government. Senator Tom Benton, of Missouri, early as 1825 urged upon congress the importance of the building of a road across the continent, and "a communication for commercial purposes between the Pacific and the Mississippi, and to send the lights of

science and religion into Eastern Asia." Benton's vision was wizard-like, as at that time, railroads as they are to-day were of a dreamy existence, and not a dozen miles of track in all the United States. Even as early as 1778, years when Thrivethack and Stevenson were struggling with the problem of steam railroads, Jonathan Carver prophesied that the time would come when the great expanse between the Atlantic and Pacific would be traversed by steam carriages. In 1835 Rev. Samuel Parker, who made a trip across the continent, recorded an opinion that there was no insuperable obstacle in the way of building a railroad across the great Rocky Mountains. A year later, a Welshman, John Plumbe, Jr., who was a naturalized American and who lived at Dubuque, Iowa, commenced under personal supervision and at his own expense a survey for a railroad to run from Lake Michigan to the Pacific. He in 1838, succeeded through Hon. George W. Jones, in procuring an appropriation from Congress to defray the expense of the first division of his line. Many far-sighted and progressive citizens agitated the matter of a trans-continental railroad, which at last resulted in the passage of the laws allowing and directing the building of the Pacific railroad. Each state and territory of the West took up the question. The support it received was unanimous. Dr. M. H. Clark, the first representative from Dodge county to the first territorial legislature, in a lengthy report to that body favored the construction of the Pacific railroad—now the great Union Pacific. Nearly a dozen years passed before the road was built to Dodge county and to Fremont, the date of its completion to the town being January 24, 1866. A few weeks later it was built to the western limits of the county following the Platte River for twenty-five miles. Immediately upon the construction of the road there commenced an era of prosperity and growth, that has ever since continued, interrupted only by a few seasons of drouth and the grasshopper plague. This great road was built by the general government without cost to the people of the county, other than the donation of right-of-way and grounds for depots. The road has done much to encourage settlement, and the upbuilding of industries in the county. Under its present management it has become one of the greatest and most prosperous of American railroads, and in general equipment, roadbed and conservative yet progress-

ive conduct is unsurpassed. In 1902 in connection with the Elkhorn Valley road a large union depot that will be an ornament and a great convenience to the town, is planned, and every guarantee given that it will be completed at an early date.

THE SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC RAILROAD, of which there are seven miles in Dodge county, and which is operated as a part of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, all of which is of the superb Chicago & Northwestern system, was completed to Fremont in 1869, three years after the Union Pacific reached the town. To secure the building of this road, which was designed as one of the Pacific roads built under charter from the government to run from Sioux City to Fremont where it was to connect with the main line of the Union Pacific, Dodge county issued twenty-year bonds in the sum of \$50,000. The Sioux City & Pacific was promoted by a number of Dodge and Washington county men, who organized for the building of an "air line railway." To this company fifty sections of land was made over by the state government for the purpose of assisting in the building of the road from the Missouri River to Fremont. After making all arrangements for the construction of the road, the affairs of the company were turned over to John I. Blair, who financed and completed the line.

THE FREMONT, ELKHORN & MISSOURI VALLEY RAILWAY, which is a section of the Chicago & Northwestern system, has fifty miles of track in Dodge county—and including the Sioux City & Pacific, fifty-seven miles. In 1869-70 there was an united effort made in Fremont toward the building of a new road from Fremont up the valley of the Elkhorn. Robert Kittle and others were the prime movers in the undertaking. Their work resulted in Dodge county voting \$120,000 in twenty-year bonds to help along the enterprise, also donating a stipulated lot of land. John I. Blair was again the power to whom the people turned, and the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad Company was organized, its papers of incorporation being dated January 20, 1869, and before the first of the year 1870, ten miles of the road were built northwest from Fremont, and within another year the road was built to West Point, in Cuming county. The building onward of the line through to northern

Nebraska, and into Wyoming and the Black Hills of Dakota was gradual. In 1887 a line was built from Fremont southward to Lincoln and building continued on from the Platte River to Hastings and Superior. This is one of the most important railroads of the state and its service is maintained up to the high standard of the Chicago & Northwestern system.

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GERMAN LUTHERAN ORPHAN'S HOME, FREMONT, NEB.

FREMONT--PAST AND PRESENT.

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REMONT from the beginning has been the principal town of Dodge county. In 1857, the town consisted of less than a dozen houses, mostly log huts or cabins built on either side of Military avenue, which was the main thoroughfare.

At that time there was barely a tree or shrub visible in the embryo town; the prairie stretching away in every direction presented a sight of loneliness. The early settlers were from New York state and other parts of the East and to them their new home was a thing unaccustomed to. They were used to shade, and one of the first things to occupy their attention was the setting out of trees. The pioneers suffered many privations. Nearly all were in humble circumstances. Their first few years in the new country were beset with hardships.

Mrs. Mury E. Reynolds, writing of those times, describes a little of the mode of living during that period: "Our dwellings were log cabins a story and a half high, the floors of rough cottonwood boards put down just as they came from the mill. They shrank so badly in a few weeks after being laid that the spaces between the boards bade fair to rival the width of the boards themselves. The wind, which blew incessantly, came through the cracks in such force that in winter time it was impossible to keep the dwellings warm. * * * Of clothing most of us brought abundant supply from the East, so did not suffer in that respect. But the larder; to keep that filled with the most common articles of every day use was beyond the most of us. Omaha was the base of our supplies and it took three days to make the trip—one to go down,

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one to do the trading in, and the third to drive home. So our shopping expeditions were few and far between. As long as a cent remained in the purse the first year, we lived comfortably, but there came a day, alas, when the purse became empty—not only that, but the flour barrel also, and the coffee cannister and the tea cannister, also the sugar bucket. In fact, we had nothing in the house but potatoes and salt. We had a quantity of corn we procured of the Indians, a much softer corn than the dent corn of to-day, and made fine meal. But there was no mill to grind it nearer than Bellevue and we could not wait for a team to make the trip there and back, so an uncle with an inventive turn of mind took a tin pan and with a nail punched the bottom full of holes as close together as they could possibly be put. Turning the pan upside down upon a table the ears were scraped backwards and forwards over the rough surface and the particles thus scraped off formed the meal which made all the bread we had for many days.”

This is repeated here to give the reader an idea of the way the pioneers were compelled to live in those days of the tallow dip. Notwithstanding the severities of weather, the hardships incident to the founding of a new town on the western prairie, people were of a hopeful, jovial class and made the best of their environments. Dances and social gatherings were frequent, and tended to bring closer together the people of the community and lighten the dreariness of pioneer life.

Fremont was never a prosperous town until the building of the Union Pacific railroad to the place in 1866. In the winter of this year the road was completed to the place and marked a new era for it. The few years following were prosperous ones and the town enjoyed greater growth than it did during its prior existence. Since then the town has been gradually increasing in size and importance. In 1869 fresh impetus was given to the place by the building of the Sioux City and Pacific railroad. On May 24th, 1859, Fremont became an incorporated village. The first board of trustees was, Theron Nye, chairman; R. W. Hazen, clerk; E. H. Barnard, treasurer; James G. Smith, E. H. Rogers, and J. F. Reynolds, the other members of the board. In 1871 Fremont be-

DODGE



FREMONT—MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH.

COUNTY

OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN

came a city of the second class. At that time it had a population of 1,195. The first mayor of the town was Theron Nye.

In 1860 the Western Union Telegraph line was built as far west as Fremont and on to Ft. Kearney. The first telegraph operator in Fremont, and one of the first west of the Missouri river, was Sireno B. Colson, who received the first message, sent from Omaha to Fremont.

The first post-office of Fremont was established in 1857, with James G. Smith as postmaster. There was no regular mail route between Omaha and Fremont, and the settlers were volunteer mail carriers between these two points until July, 1859, when the Overland Stage Company commenced carrying mail between Omaha and Ft. Kearney and intermediate points.

The growth of Fremont as a trading center was slow. The earliest stores were of the character generally found in frontier towns and were conducted on a scale only adequate to supply the demands of consumers in Fremont and the territory around it. One of the first enterprises looking to the opening of trade with outside points was the establishment of the firm of Nye, Colson & Co., consisting of Theron Nye, S. B. Colson and J. G. and J. Towner Smith. This concern commenced the buying and selling of grain, lumber and coal and other commodities, and was the nucleus of the great Nye & Schneider Company, whose headquarters are in Fremont to-day, with branch elevators and lumber yards in nearly a half hundred cities and towns in Nebraska and Iowa.

RELIGIOUS AND DENOMINATIONAL

The first church of Dodge county was the Congregational church, organized August 2nd, 1857, by Rev. Isaac E. Heaton. The organization was perfected with a membership of seven, as follows: E. H. Barnard, Nathan Heaton, William R. Davis, Isaac E. Heaton, Mrs. Miranda M. Heaton, Mrs. Alice Marvin and Henry A. Peirce. This congregation gradually increased and its founder lived to see it one of the most prosperous, as well as great in number, of any church in Dodge county. The first few years of its existence services were held in a building at the corner of Eighth and D streets. In 1861 the first church

edifice in Dodge county was built by this congregation and served as the place of worship until the present church was built in 1885.

In 1865 St. James Protestant Episcopal church was organized at Fremont. The first Episcopal services were held in the city some years prior at the residence of Robert Kittle and the homes of other members, but not until this time was there any church organization. In 1867, the first building of this denomination was erected near the site of the present one. The present beautiful little chappel was completed May 1st, 1888.

From an early period Roman Catholic services had been held occasionally in Fremont, but there was no attempt to erect a church until 1869, when St. Patrick's congregation was organized, and Rev. John Lonergan was assigned to duty in the town. He had built a frame edifice near the railroad track. Subsequently this church was removed to the corner of Fourth and C streets, and upon the completion of the present elegant brick church of St. Patrick's congregation, the old building was removed a short distance and converted into a school-house.

In 1873 the Fremont Presbyterian church was organized, and a year later a frame building erected.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Fremont was organized in the winter of 1857, with a membership of about thirty; its first pastor was Rev. J. Spillman. No church was built until 1866, when a small frame building was erected on the corner of Eighth and Broad streets, the site of the present beautiful edifice, the latter being completed in 1886, at a cost of more than \$10,000.00. In 1899 this building was entirely remodeled and enlarged at a cost of many thousand dollars, and is one of the finest houses of worship in Fremont.

The first regular Baptist church in Fremont dates its organization from July 15th, 1869. Its first pastor was Rev. George W. Freeman and its membership numbered about twenty. The first services were held in the old court-house and the first baptism was administered February 23rd, 1870. In the fall of 1871 a frame church building thirty by fifty feet was erected at a cost of about \$2,000 00. This building

underwent improvements at various times and in 1901 was razed to make room for the present fine church building.

The Christian church of Fremont was not organized until 1890.

The First Scandinavin Lutheran church was organized in January, 1885.

In 1879 the Evangelical association which had conducted a mission from 1874 was duly organized under the name of Ebenezer church. The first regular pastor was Rev. Schwerin.

In April, 1877, the church of the Seventh Day Adventists was organized at Fremont and in the spring of 1883 a small frame church was built.

FREMONT.

The beginning of the twentieth century finds Fremont one of the prettiest cities of the state, not excelled by any for beauty, and as a place of elegant and cozy homes. Neither is there a city west of the Missouri river that enjoys greater commercial importance for its population. It is the residence place of nearly 8,000 prosperous, enterprising, moral and contented people. They are proud of their homes, their schools, their churches, the general good name of the community, and enjoy nearly all the advantages afforded by metropolitan towns. The city has fine public buildings, a splendid water-works system, gas and electric lights, a sewer system of some thirty miles of mains and laterals, and in all is fully abreast with twentieth century progress. Many of the principal streets are paved, and as heretofore mentioned, all are ornamented with rows of fine trees on either side, making the city one of the most attractive and pleasant resident places of the west.

In commercial and financial importance Fremont stands high. It is an important cattle and grain shipping point, and in manufacturing and in general lines of trade, both wholesale and retail, enjoys distinction. In all the city is a progressive one, a moral one, and while its growth has not been rapid, is steadily advancing, and the future is replete with the highest promise.

The first bridge over the Platte river at Fremont was constructed



in 1871 and 1872. Prior to that time ferries were used in conveying passengers and goods across the river from Fremont to Saunders county. In 1870 a movement was inaugurated toward the building of a bridge, and the proposition of voting \$50,000.00 in bonds for the building of the same was laid before the people. It was proposed to make this a toll bridge until such a time as Saunders county should pay one-half the expense of its building. In 1872 a highway was laid out over this bridge. After its completion the bridge was made a toll bridge. In



FREMONT—CITY HALL.

1872 it was washed away. The present bridge was built by the county.

The first school of Fremont was a private one, commenced in the summer of 1858, with Miss Charity Colson as teacher. This school was taught in a small frame house that stood a short distance east of the present high school site. A few years later the first public school building of Fremont was erected on Fifth street near the corner of C. The first public school teacher was Miss Helen McNeal, who com-

menced teaching in 1859. This was the only school in the city of Fremont until 1870, when a two story brick structure containing six rooms was erected and became known as the "Central school." As the city advanced in importance new schools were built, and to-day Fremont stands foremost among the small cities of the West in educational matters.

The Fremont Normal school was established in 1884 by Professor W. P. Jones, who was its president for about three years. After his death his wife continued the school until 1888, when its management was assumed by Professor William H. Clemmons. Under the control of Mr. Clemmons, this institution rapidly advanced and attained a reputation second to none among the similar institutions west of the Missouri River. Additional buildings were erected from time to time until accommodations are now sufficient for nearly fifteen hundred students. In this school courses of study are preparatory course, teachers course, scientific course, classic course, commercial course, music, typewriting, stenography and law, each department having the full complement of highly competent instructors.

The first fire that destroyed property of any great value in the city of Fremont occurred August 9th, 1869, entailing a loss amounting to some \$12,000.00. The flames commenced in the furniture store of William Alexander & Sons and spread to buildings belonging to William E. Lee, the grocery store of Mr. Monroe, Ray and Flor, and other buildings. At this fire a number of volunteer firemen received slight injuries. The second fire of note was on the night of June 22nd, 1871, when the Fremont hotel was destroyed, causing a loss of \$26,000.00. About a week later the passenger depot of the Sioux City and Pacific was burned, the fire originating through lightning. One of the most disastrous fires in the history of the city was on March 11th, 1902, when the building and plant of the Tribune was burned, entailing a loss approximating \$50,000.00.

One of the notable incidents in history of Fremont was the flood of March, 1881, when the waters of the Platte river, owing to an ice gorge three miles north of Fremont, caused an inundation of the streets of the city, doing considerable damage.

NORTH BEND.

While as early as 1856 a small settlement was made in the neighborhood of North Bend, it was not until October 12th, 1867, that any serious effort was made towards building up the place. In April, 1856, before there was a single building erected within twenty miles of where the city of North Bend now stands, a number of enterprising citizens of Omaha formed themselves into a company styled "North Bend Town Company." In 1857 the town was surveyed and laid out by Charles Turner, now a resident of Omaha, who at that time was a deputy United States surveyor. This town, like many others of the time, found an existence only on paper and in the active imagination of its promoters. The present town of North Bend was platted October 12th, 1867, by S. S. Caldwell, Mathew S. Cotterell and the Union Pacific Railroad company. The platting and laying out of this town by Mr. Cotterell and others was made possible by the North Bend Town company having relinquished their right to the site by failing to make improvements and otherwise not complying with the law. This neglect gave Mr. Cotterell and Mr. J. Mason Smith a chance to jump the town site, and there was very little opposition to their claim. Many who had purchased lots in the old town, paying from \$50.00 to \$100.00 each for the same were given titles to their homes, but many more never claimed their lots.

In 1858 a post-office had been started at North Bend with George J. Turton as postmaster. The first school was established there in 1860, a public school—with Miss Mary Heaton, daughter of Rev. Isaac E. Heaton, as teacher. This lady has long been known as Mrs. J. J. Hawthorne, of Fremont. The compensation of school teachers in the pioneer schools of Dodge county can be judged from the fact that Miss Heaton received a salary of \$1.25 per week and board. This school was taught in a small frame building, which was located near the west line of the town of North Bend.

The first church at North Bend was the Methodist Episcopal, formed in 1859 by Rev. Jacob Adriance, the pioneer Methodist minister of Dodge county. The second pastor of the church was Rev. Joel A. VanAnda, who formed the first Sunday school at North Bend.

In 1860 the United Presbyterian church was organized. For nearly ten years services were held by this denomination in the school-house about a mile west of town, and in 1869 a church building was erected. This was replaced in 1887 by a finer structure, which was finished at a cost of about \$3,000.00.

While the Rev. Isaac E. Heaton was the first minister of any denomination to hold services at the Bend, there was no Congregational church organized until along in the early 80's, but this effort was short lived, and though a church edifice was built, a lack of support caused a suspension of regular services, and finally abandonment of the building. In 1877, the Christian church organized at North Bend, and in 1884, a building was erected at a cost of more than \$3,000.

The bridge across the Platte river at North Bend was built in 1880 and 1881, at a cost of \$15,000.00. Prior to the building of this bridge a ferry was maintained, and later a pontoon bridge served as a mode of transportation across the Platte to and from Saunders county.

North Bend has sustained two serious fires. The first in August, 1885, and again in September, 1892. The town rapidly recovered from the effect of these two conflagrations, and to-day is one of the solid towns of the county, with a population of more than 1,000; a large flouring mill, two grain elevators, two banks, a newspaper, a number of churches, good schools, hotels, several general stores, and is one of the prettiest towns of Nebraska.

HOOPER.

The town of Hooper was platted by John I. Blair, February 15, 1871, on sections 17 and 20 of township 19, range 8, and was named for one of the railway officials of the Chicago & Northwestern system. For the first few years the growth of the town was slow. The builder of the first house in Hooper was Orlando A. Himebaugh, who erected a house there in 1870, the year before the laying out of the town. The same year Mr. Himebaugh built the first grain elevator and established the first lumber yard of the town. The railroad was completed to Hooper in the autumn of 1870 and the first station agent was Asa

Briggs. The first hotel in Hooper was built opposite the depot in 1870 and for some years has been known as the Tillman house. In 1870 a post-office was established and Mr. Asa Briggs was appointed postmaster, filling both positions, postmaster and station agent. In 1900 the population of the town was 840. It has a number of general merchandise stores representing various lines of trade; two large brick yards and tile works; two good hotels; a newspaper, The Sentinel; four churches, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, German Lutheran, and Catholic. The town has two banks, and an opera house with a seating capacity of 300.

SCRIBNER.

The plat of the city of Scribner was filed December 6, 1870, by John I. Blair for the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad in Nebraska. That year the road was completed to Scribner and beyond. About 1860 James B. Robinson built a grist mill on Pebble creek about one and a half miles west of the town site of Scribner. In September, 1870, with others, he platted the town of Pebble in hopes that the railroad would build a station there, but instead, the station was located at Scribner, and Pebble remained a town on paper only. The first building erected in the town of Scribner was built by John Rochford, who used it as a store room and later converted it into a residence. The town of Scribner boasted of but few residences until it had been in existence some half dozen years. In 1900 the town had a population of 827, according to the United States census. There are numerous well stocked stores, and a large trade is had in the rich country surrounding. A large elevator is located at this point, and a large flouring mill in the town and another at the old town of Pebble, one and a half miles west. A large brick yard is located near the town. Two newspapers are maintained, The News and The Rustler. There is a hall and opera house, the former having a seating capacity of 500, and the latter 300. Six teachers are employed in the schools of the city. The German Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, and Congregational denominations have churches in the town.

DODGE.

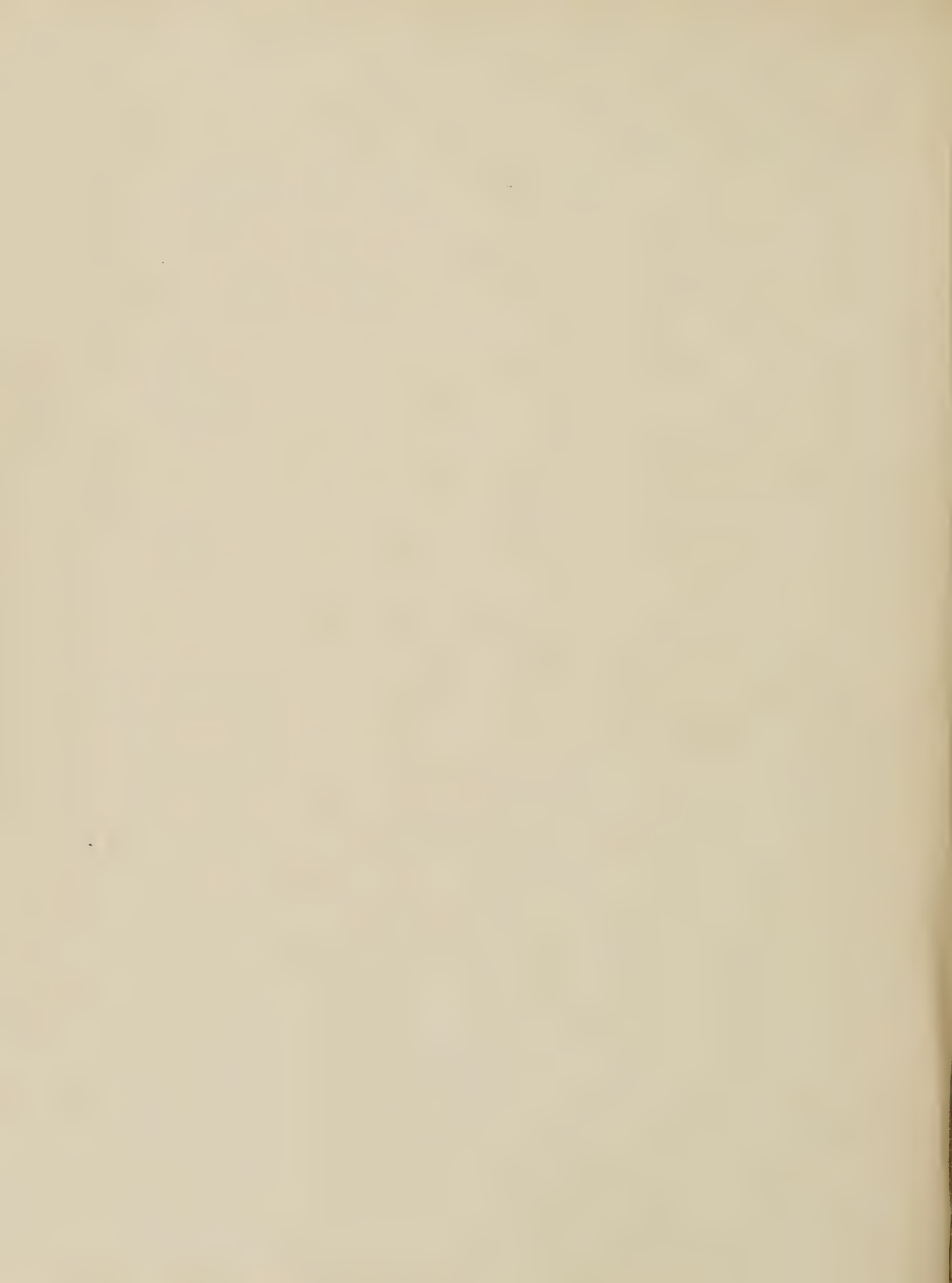
The village of Dodge was platted August 10, 1886, upon the completion of the Albion division of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad and was named after a post-office which had been established in 1872 about a mile east of the site of the present village. This town from its organization has been one of the thriving communities of Dodge county, and has a population consisting largely of thrifty Germans and Bohemians. The town was incorporated as a village April 19, 1887. It has a population of 554. There are numerous stores and shops which enjoy a prosperous trade. Catholic, German Lutheran and Congregational denominations have churches in the village. One newspaper, The Criterion, is published there. Six teachers are employed in the public school. There is one hall in the town with a seating capacity of 300.

SNYDER.

The village of Snyder was platted August 5, 1886, upon the completion of the Albion branch of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, and was named for Conrad Schneider, the name being given the anglicized spelling for sake of brevity. In 1880, Mr. Schneider had built a grist mill near this point, which was the first building erected on the site of the town. Prior to the completion of the railroad to the place, a small settlement had been formed about this mill. The present population of the village is about 250. There are three churches, Catholic, German Lutheran and Methodist. There are two opera houses, one with a seating capacity of 400 and the other of 300. There are a number of stores, a flouring mill, brick yard and planing mill in the town. Three teachers are employed in the public school.

NICKERSON.

The town of Nickerson was platted January 13, 1871, by John I. Blair, for the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railway Company. The land upon which the town is located was first secured from the government by Henry Depew, one of the earliest attorneys in Nebraska,



and failing to pay taxes on the same, the tract was purchased by Michael Herman, who sold it to the railroad company for \$500. The town never reached any great size, though was from its foundation an important grain shipping point. Two elevators are located there. Its population is about 150. The town received a set-back in 1892 by a fire which destroyed a number of business places.

CROWELL.

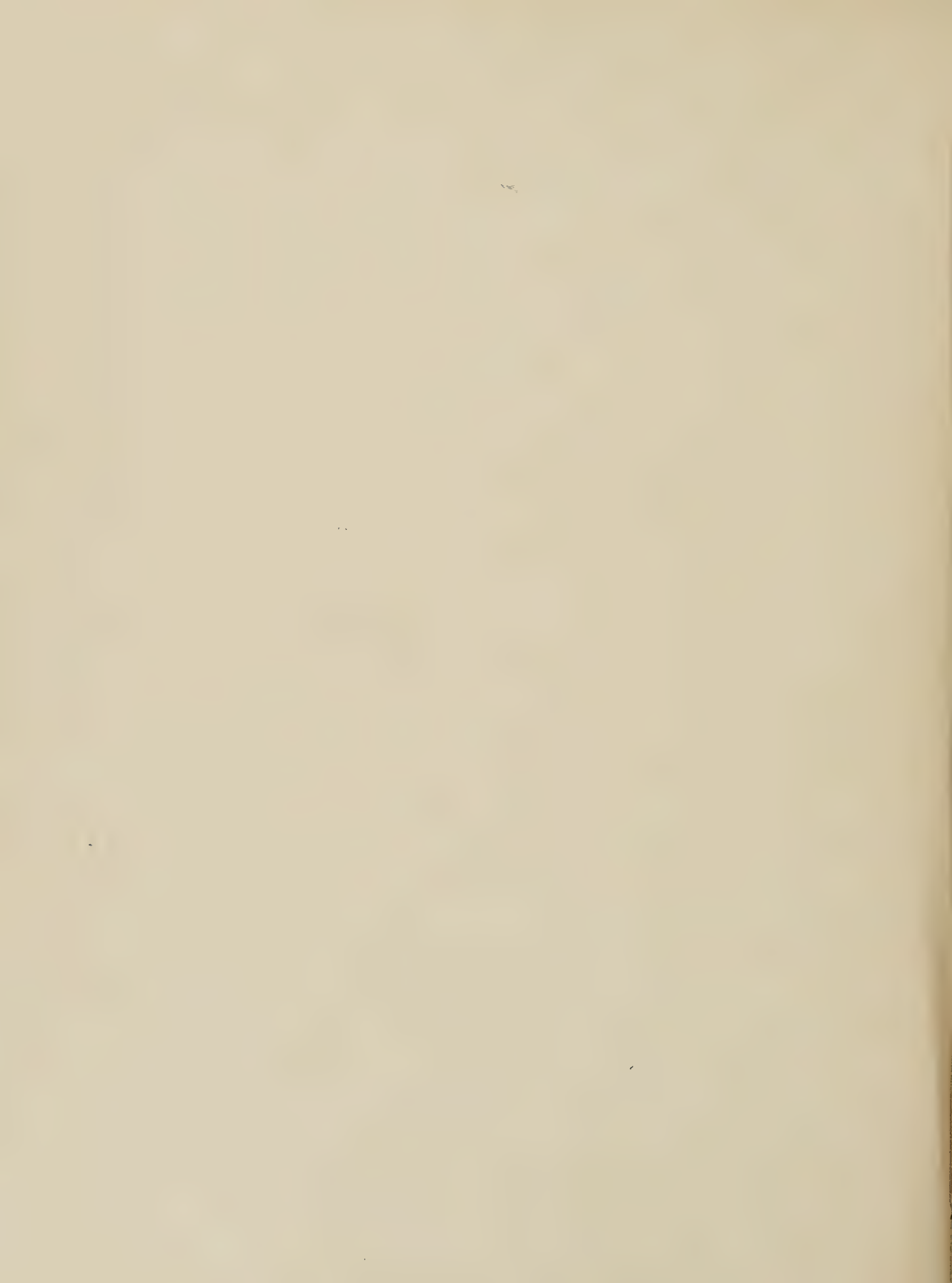
In December, 1883, the town of Crowell was platted by the Elkhorn Land Company, the site chosen being on the railroad three-fourths of a mile west of the old Crowell post-office. The present population of the town is 100. There are two elevators at this place, a lumber yard, a few general stores, and a hotel. The latter was started in 1884 by Herman Diers, who is still its proprietor.

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W. C. T. U. TEMPLE, FREMONT, NEB.



THE PRESS.

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THE first newspaper to be published west of the Missouri River, in the Platte valley, outside of the city of Omaha, was The Fremont Tribune, which was established in the summer of 1868 by J. N. Hayes. Mr. Hayes continued to conduct this paper as a weekly until 1872, when an interest in it was purchased by Frank G. Parcell and the publishing firm continued under the name of J. N. Hayes & Company until the death of Mr. Hayes in 1873. Soon after the death of Mr. Hayes the plant and paper was purchased by the Tribune Printing Company, and Mr. Fred Nye became the editor of the paper. In 1877, W. H. Michel purchased a half interest in the plant, Mr. Nye becoming the owner of the other half and until May, 1879, the style of the publishing firm was Michel & Nye. At the latter date Messrs. Brown & Hammond purchased the plant and soon after Mr. Brown disposed of his interest and the firm became George Hammond & Son, Mr. Frank Hammond becoming editor of the paper. In 1882, Ross L. Hammond procured a half interest in the plant and paper and the firm became Hammond Brothers, the style of the present publishing firm. May 21st, 1883, The Daily Tribune was issued. In 1895 the weekly edition was changed to tri-weekly and has since then been published as such. Under the management of the Hammond Brothers The Tribune has taken a place among the leading papers of to-day and the plant from its small beginning has grown to be the second largest west of the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains. On March

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11, 1902, fire destroyed the interior of the Tribune building, causing a loss of nearly \$50,000. Not an issue of the paper was missed, and in a few weeks time the building was rebuilt and occupied.

In 1870 The Fremont Weekly Herald was founded by W. G. Schaffer, who, in 1873, sold it to R. D. Kelly, who commenced the publication of The Daily Herald. In 1876 N. W. Smails purchased the paper and plant and has since been the owner and publisher of both the Weekly and The Daily Herald.

On July 30, 1883, the Platte River Zeitung, the first German paper in the Platte Valley, was issued by Emil Burg. One year later the paper was purchased by its present owner and editor, Charles R. Schaffer.

In March, 1891, the Dodge County Leader was founded by J. W. Sherwood, who after conducting it for ten months sold it to George L. Torray. A few years later, it was acquired by R. D. Kelly, who is still its publisher and editor.

At different times efforts were made to establish other papers in the city of Fremont. One, the Journal, was started along in the '80's and after a few years was acquired by J. W. Hyatt, who changed its name to the Daily Flail, and, who, with his brother, C. W. Hyatt, who for some years had been publishing a paper at North Bend, conducted the paper for two years, when the Flail Publishing Company was formed, consisting of R. D. Kelly, C. W. Hyatt and others. In 1892, G. W. Rosa purchased the plant and published the paper for six weeks under the name of The News. Then the paper reverted to its former owners and became known as The Flail, and after a few years ceased to exist.

In January, 1892, the second German Weekly, The Nebraska Democrat, was established at Fremont, and enjoyed a life of a few years.

In 1892, The Eye, a weekly non-partisan paper was started by Hutchinson and James, but died of non-support in its early youth.

The first paper to be published at North Bend was The Independent, founded in 1879 by Dr. Elwood. This paper was succeeded in June, 1882, by The Bulletin, published by H. T. Millard. The Bulletin

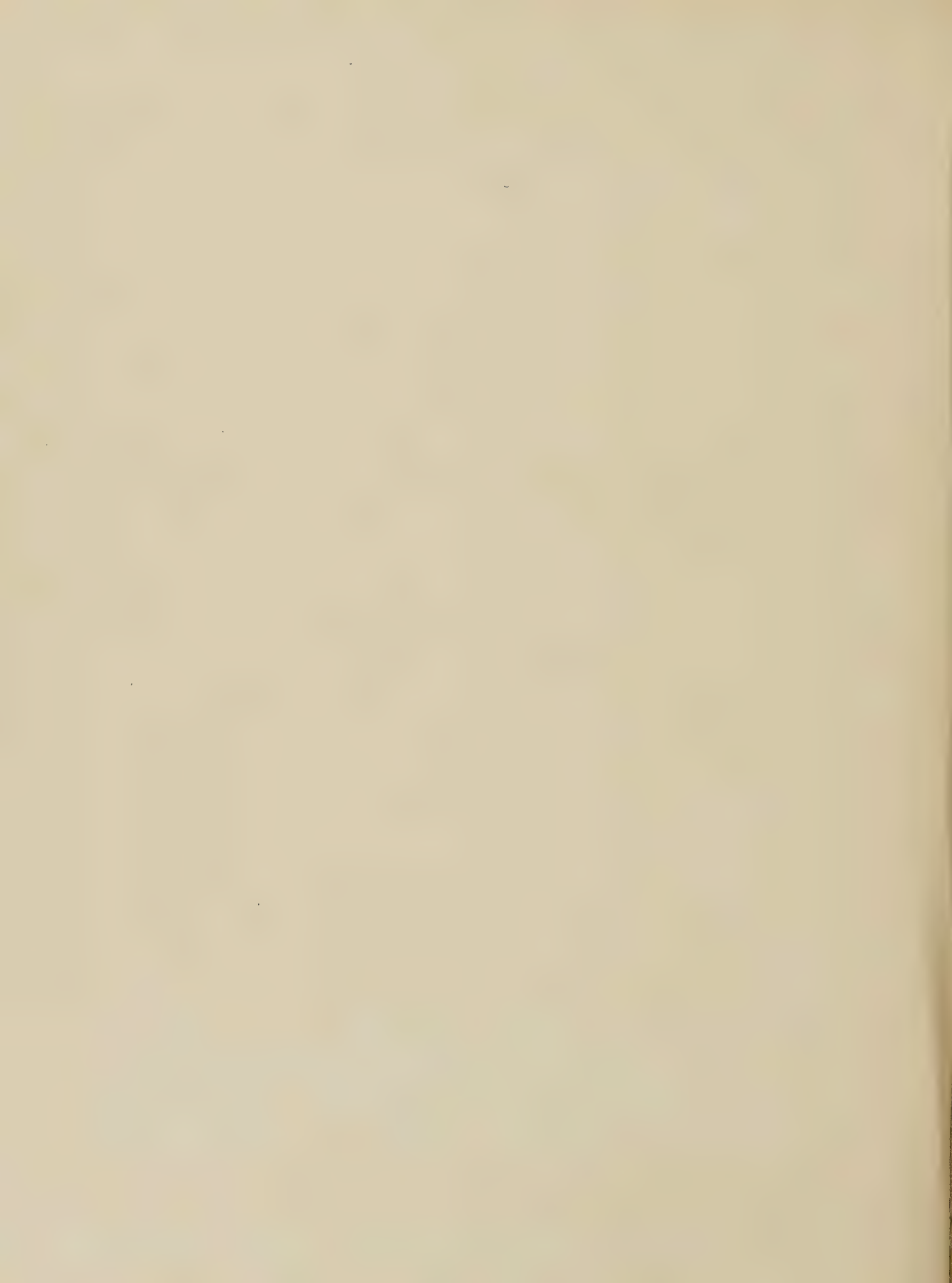
was removed to Central City and the same year C. W. Hyatt commenced the publication of The Flail, which he afterwards removed to Fremont. In 1888 The Protector was established at North Bend by E. J. Sekora, who one year later sold it to E. E. Davis, who changed its name to The Star. After a few years existence, The Star ceased to shine. In April, 1890, The North Bend Argus was started by W. K. and C. S. Fowler, who, after successfully publishing it for a few years, sold it to J. C. Newsom, who changed its name to The North Bend Eagle and still remains its publisher and editor. In 1885 The North Bend Journal was started by A. M. Walton and others, who had organized a stock company for the publishing of a Democratic paper. The Journal at the end of a year, died a lingering death.

In 1885 The Hooper Sentinel was established by W. A. Crandall, who, in 1886, sold it to its present owner and publisher, Mr. E. W. Renkin.

In 1884 The Scribner News was established at Scribner by J. S. Bellinger. About two months after its first issue the paper was sold to Whitehorn and Hasson, and soon afterwards Mr. Whitehorn became its owner and in May, 1885, sold the paper to John Hazlitt, who published it until his death in December, 1888. Upon the death of Mr. Hazlitt, W. K. Fowler, Jr., became the owner and editor of the paper, and in April, 1890, sold it to its present owner, Mr. W. H. Weekes.

In November, 1894, The Rustler was established at Scribner by Joe Camp and on June 1, 1897, was purchased by M. H. Kidder, who has successfully conducted it since then.

In 1887 a paper was established at Dodge under the name of The Advertiser. Soon after The Criterion was started, and soon a consolidation of both papers took place, the name "Criterion" being used. The paper passed through a number of hands. Its files and plant burned in 1895, and finally in 1901 was acquired by its present owner and editor, J. J. McFarland.



PROGRESSIVE MEN



HENRY P. BEEBE. (1856)

Born in Monroe County, N. Y., 1831; first member of the State Legislature from Dodge County; Died in Fremont, 1901.



CHAUNCEY C. BEEBE. (1856)

One of the pioneers of Dodge County; now a resident of the State of Ohio.



HENRY L. BEEBE.

Son of Hon. H. P. Beebe, born in Platte Township, Dodge County, 1860, on the farm where he now resides; post-office, Fremont.



STEDMAN P. BEEBE. (1856)

Son of Hon. H. P. Beebe, a resident of Platte Township, where he is now a farmer, since he was two years of age; post-office, Ames.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



J. B. ROBINSON. (1859)

One of the builders of the first Grist Mill in Dodge County; photo taken in 80th year; residence, Scribner.



WILLIAM ROBINSON. (1859)

Son of J. B. Robinson, born 1843; died near Scribner, 1898.



J. H. PETERS. (1855)

Oldest land-holder in Dodge County; photograph taken in his 83rd year; resides on his original entry, Sec. 18, Nickerson Township.



SAMUEL W. PETERS. (1855)

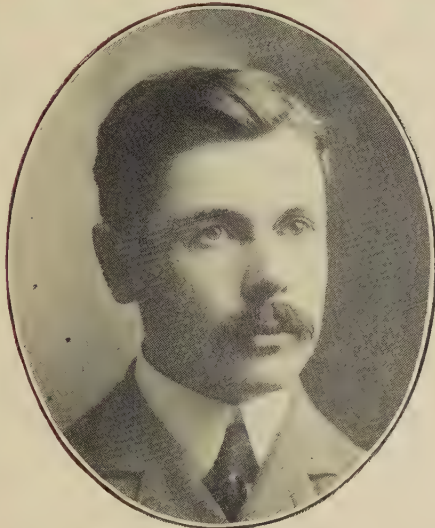
Son of J. H. Peters; farmer and horticulturist; Sec. 13, Nickerson Township; for 47 years a resident of Dodge County.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



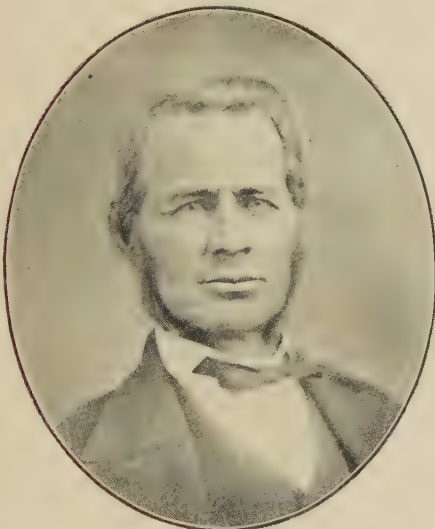
NED. H. BARNARD.

Son of E. H. Barnard, born in Fremont, 1872, and member of the Real Estate and Loan firm of E. H. Barnard & Son, Fremont.



E. H. BARNARD. (1856)

One of the founders of the town of Fremont; a director in the First National Bank, and senior member of E. H. Barnard & Son.



ROBERT KITTLE. (1856)

Builder of the first log house in Fremont; prominent in public affairs many years; died in Oklahoma in 1898.



JOHN A. KOONTZ. (1856)

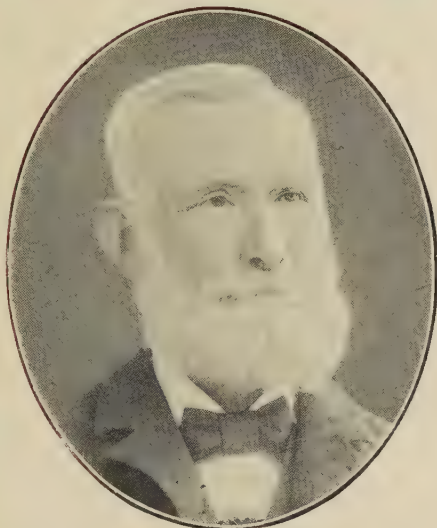
One of the members of the townsite company that founded Fremont; now a resident of California.

DODGE

COUNTY

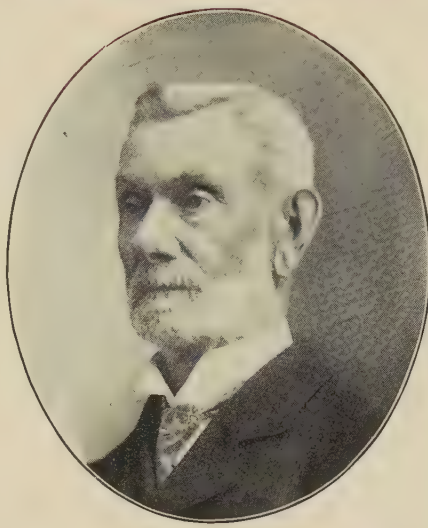
OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



C. A. SMITH. (1856)

With his brother J. G. Smith, the pioneer merchant of Fremont; retired from active business and a resident of Fremont.



JAMES G. SMITH. (1856)

Prominent in early public and business affairs of Dodge County; residence, Fremont.



J. TOWNER SMITH. (1856)

For 45 years prominent in Dodge County as a farmer and a business man; resides at Fremont.



L. B. SMITH, M. D.

For more than 30 years located in Fremont in the practice of medicine and surgery.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



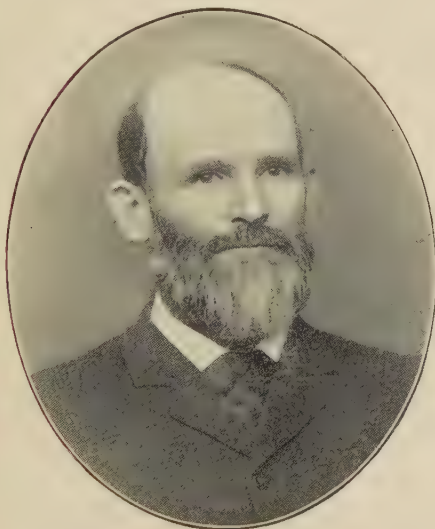
GEORGE TURNER. (1856)

Born in 1829; died in Fremont 1870; for many years a prominent citizen of Fremont.



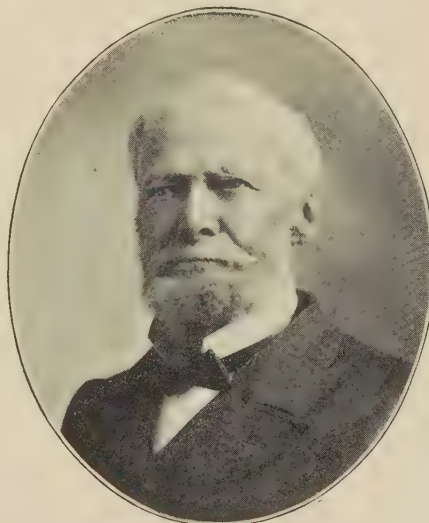
W. H. TURNER. (1857)

An early-day freighter; later a contractor on the Union Pacific, and for the past dozen years in the grocery business at Fremont.



W. D. THOMAS. (1857)

A Dodge County pioneer; born 1832; died 1900; a prominent business man of Fremont.



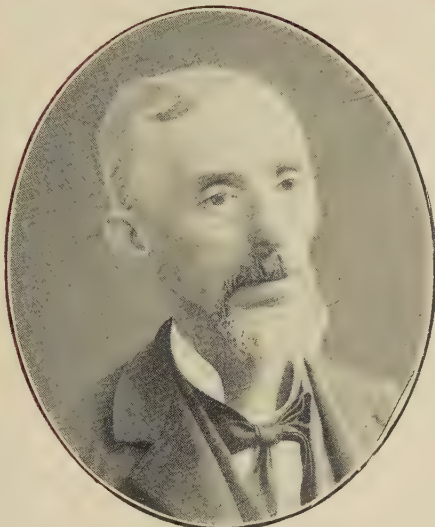
W. H. ELY. (1856)

Member of the Legislature 1864-65; a resident of Dodge County since 1858; now living at Fremont at the age of 81 years; photo taken 1902.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



SIRENO B. COLSON. (1859)

Born in Madison County, N. Y., 1828; died in Fremont, 1896; pioneer telegraph operator; one of the founders of the Nye & Schneider Co.



THERON NYE. (1857)

Born 1828; died in Fremont 1901; founder of Nye, Colson & Co.; prominent in business and public life in Fremont.



E. C. USHER. (1858)

Born 1832; died in 1897; one of the prominent men of Fremont for nearly 40 years.



PAUL COLSON.

Son of S. B. Colson, (deceased) born at Fremont 1871, where he is now engaged in the real estate and loan business.

OF NEBRASKA

DODGE

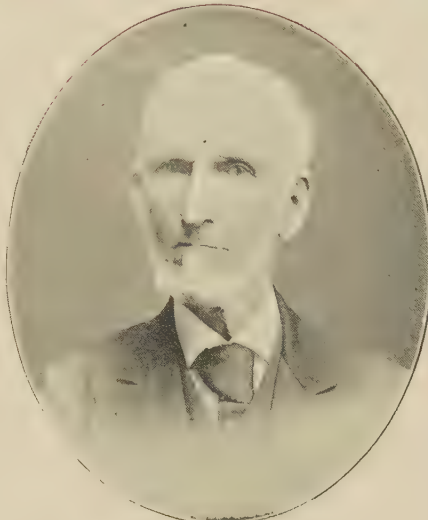
COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



J. J. HAWTHORNE. (1856)

For 10 years, from 1861, Clerk of Court of Dodge County; a prominent citizen of Fremont for 45 years.



REV. ISAAC E. HEATON. (1856)

Pioneer Clergyman of Dodge County for a number of years; first pastor of the Congregational Church; born 1808; died 1893.



GEO. J. TURTON. (1856)

First postmaster of North Bend; for many years a resident of Dodge County; resides in Oakland, California.



J. NEWT HAYES.

Pioneer newspaper publisher of Dodge County; founder of the Fremont Tribune; died in 1873.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



MATTHEW S. COTTERELL. (1857)

Born 1821; died 1897; founder of the town of North Bend where he lived for 40 years.



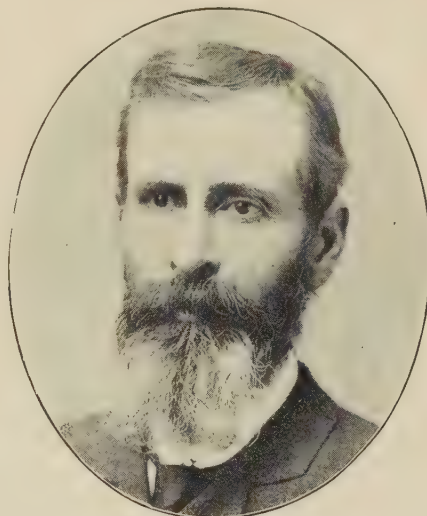
J. MASON SMITH. (1857)

For many years a farmer in Union township; one of the founders of North Bend; now at Shelton, Nebraska.



GEORGE YOUNG. (1856)

One of the earliest settlers in Dodge County, and prominent in public affairs; born in Scotland, 1823; died at North Bend, 1901.



ROBERT McVICKER. (1864)

Born in Ireland, 1825; died in North Bend; for many years engaged in the real estate business at North Bend.

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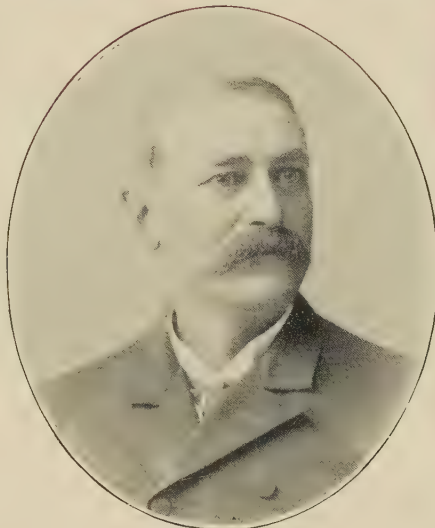
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PROGRESSIVE MEN



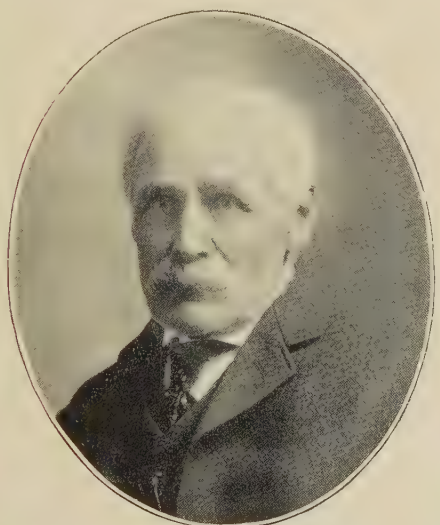
H. H. LADD. (1856)

Pioneer settler in Hooper township; now living, at the age of 82 years, on Sec. 30, his original entry; post-office, Fontanelle.



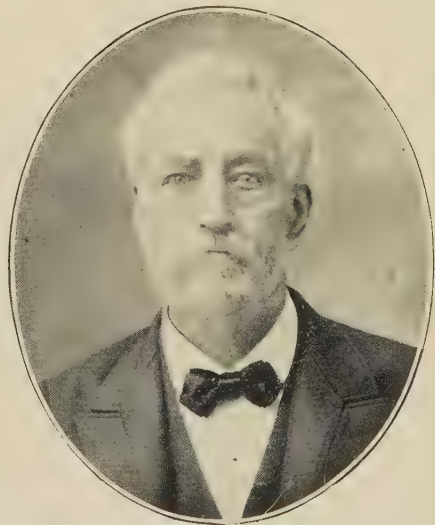
JEREMIAH DENSLOW. (1856)

An early freighter across the plains; prominent as a farmer and stockman; president First National Bank of Hooper; residence, Hooper.



MICHAEL HERMAN. (1859)

One of the earliest settlers in Nickerson township; for 38 years treasurer of School Dist. No. 19; residence, Nickerson.



ORLANDO A. HIMEBAUGH. (1856)

Builder of the first residence, the first grain elevator, and started the first lumber yard in Hooper; photograph taken in 77th year.

OF NEBRASKA

DODGE

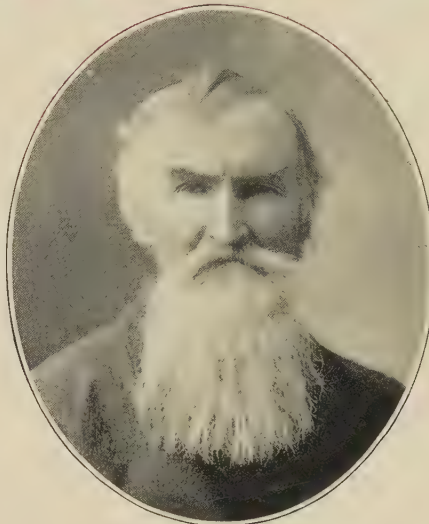
COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



THOMAS S. PARKS. (1856)

Father of Samuel B. and Thomas H. Parks: was born in Morgantown, N. C.; died in Dodge County, 1882.



THOMAS H. PARKS. (1858)

Builder of the first house in the vicinity of Scribner, in which city he now resides.



SAMUEL B. PARKS. (1858)

One of the first settlers in the northern part of Dodge County; now a retired farmer residing at Scribner.



W. P. FRITZ.

Proprietor of Fritz's Photograph Studio, Fremont, and secretary of the State Photographer's association.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



GERD MONNICH. (1856)

One of the earliest settlers in Dodge County: post-office. Hooper.



HERMAN MONNICH. (1856)

One of the early supervisors of Dodge County; farmer, stockgrower and horticulturist: Sec. 1, Everett township; address, Hooper.



JOHN MONNICH.

Farmer, Sec. 12, Everett township, where he was born in 1862; son of Gerd Monnich.



BERNARD MONNICH.

Real estate dealer and loan agent, Hooper; son of Gerd Monnich; born in Hooper in 1869.

DODGE

COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



JOHN D. DODGE. (1857)

For thirty years a farmer near Ames, in Platte township; now a resident of Fremont.



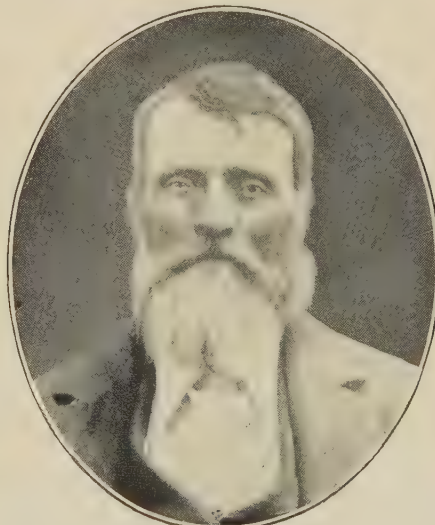
GEORGE O. DODGE. (1858)

Born in Vermont, 1839; for more than thirty-five years a farmer and stockgrower of Cotterell township, 3 miles east of North Bend.



DAVID W. DICKERSON. (1860)

Born 1810; died 1891. He was one of the well-known pioneers of Union township.



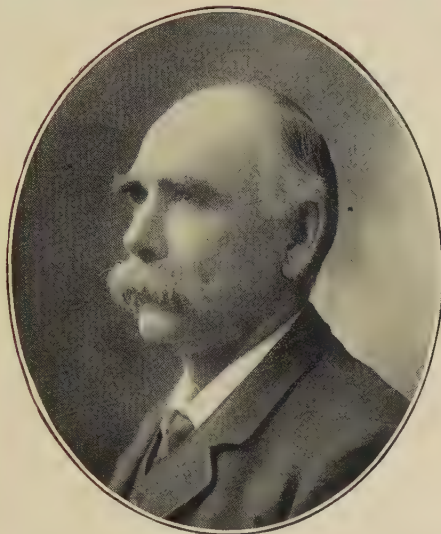
E. W. DICKERSON. (1860)

An early freighter across the plains; son of David W. Dickerson; residence Sec. 4, Union township, post-office, North Bend.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



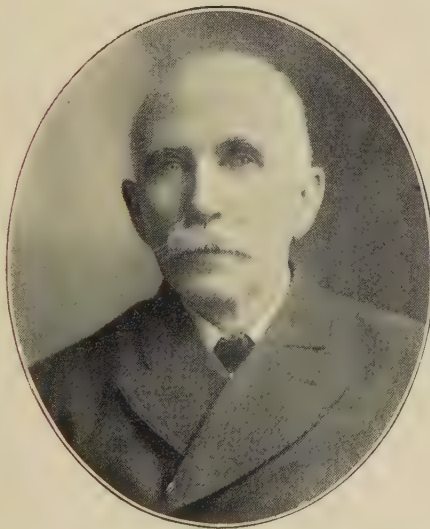
HENRY J. LEE. (1865)

President of the First National Bank of Fremont and for more than 30 years prominent in the hardware trade.



JACKSON C. LEE. (1866)

For many years associated in the hardware business of H. J. Lee; vice-president of the Lee-Andreeson Hardware Co., Omaha.



WM. E. LEE. "Comish." (1856)

First commissioner of Dodge County; president Lee Land and Live Stock Co.; vice-president Fremont Stock Yards and Land Co.

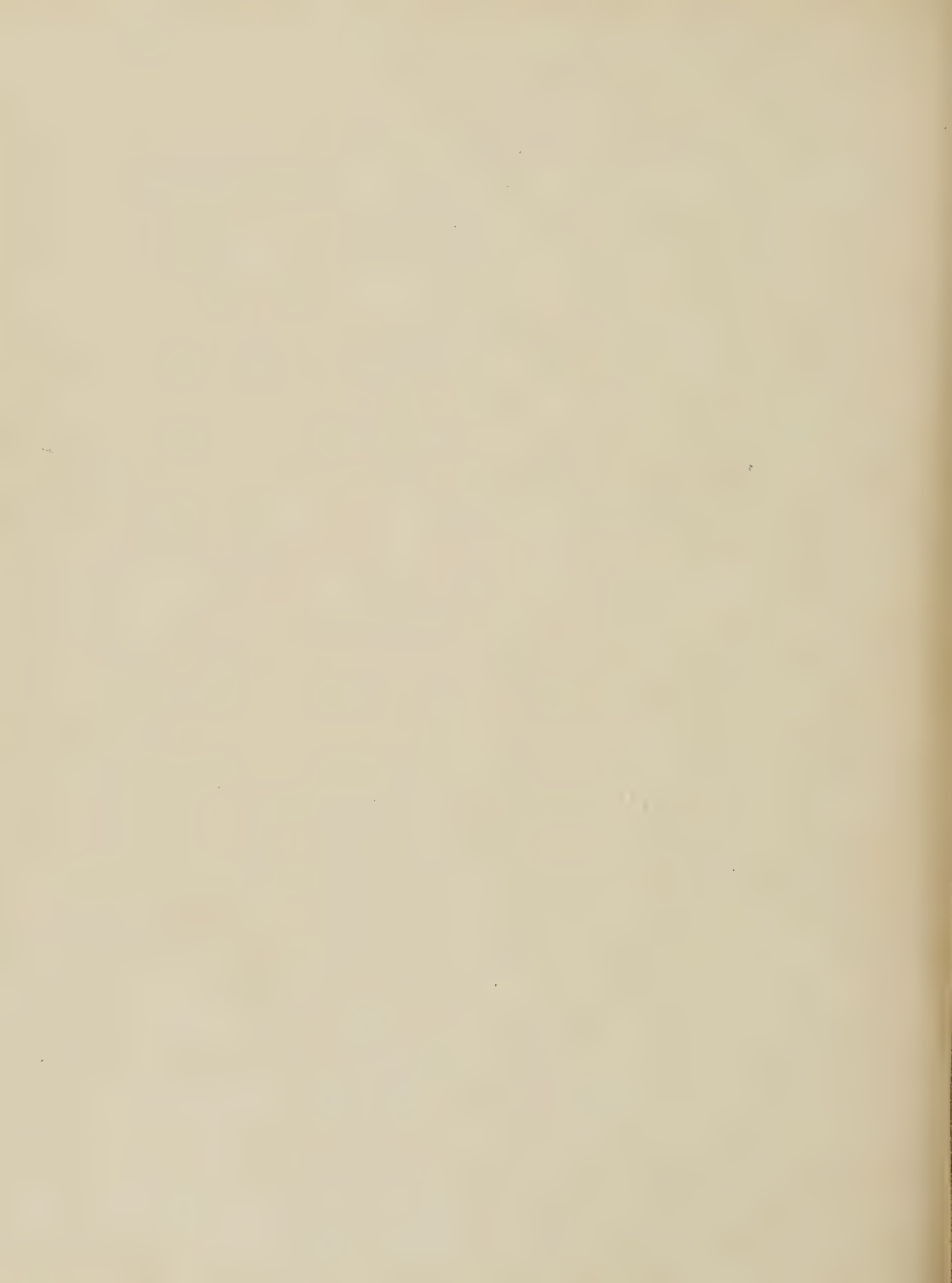


J. V. N. BILES. (1870)

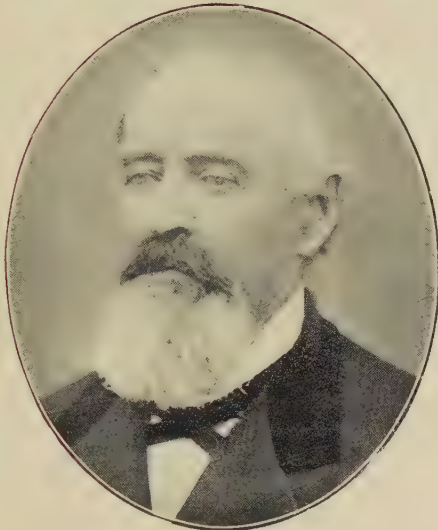
Born in Pennsylvania, 1837; died in Colorado, 1897; for more than 20 years a general merchant in the town of Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



WILSON REYNOLDS. (1856)

For nearly half a century prominent in financial and business circles of Fremont.



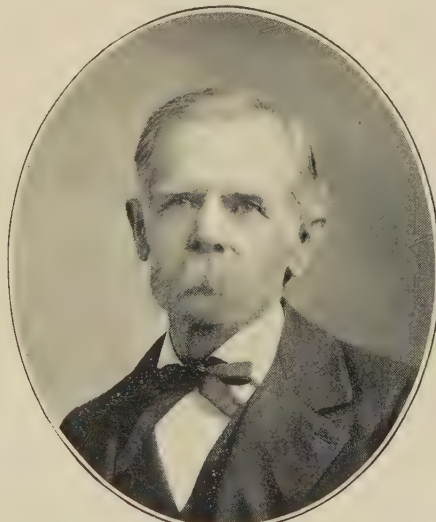
C. S. REYNOLDS.

Son of Wilson Reynolds; born in Fremont in 1858; prominent as a grower of live stock; residence, Fremont.



B. W. REYNOLDS.

Son of Wilson Reynolds; born in Dodge County, 1860; a grower of sheep and live stock; residence, Fremont.



L. W. REYNOLDS. (1857)

For 45 years a resident of Fremont; active in early affairs of Fremont.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



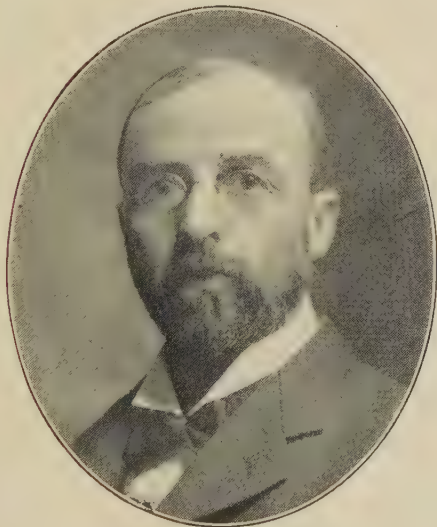
RAY NYE.

President of Nye & Schneider Co.; president Nye-Buchanan Co.; president Omaha Printing Co.; born in Fremont 1861; son of Theron Nye.



WILLIAM FRIED. (1868)

Vice-president of the Nye & Schneider Co.; a member of the State Legislature in 1880; Mayor of Fremont 1891-99.



R. B. SCHNEIDER. 1870.

Treasurer of the Nye & Schneider Co., and prominent in business and public life.



FRANK FOWLER.

A native Nebraskan; son of Samuel A. Fowler; secretary of the Nye & Schneider Co., Fremont.

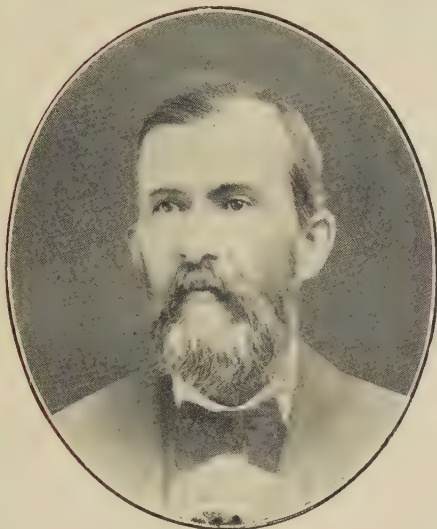
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OF NEBRASKA



PROGRESSIVE MEN



ELIPHUS H. ROGERS. (1857)

Born 1830; died in Vera Cruz, Mexico, when he was U. S. Consul; prominent as a banker and in public life.



L. S. MOE.

For many years engaged in the milling and mercantile business in Fremont; now a resident of Fremont.



A. G. BRUGH. (1863)

County Clerk of Dodge County from 1867 to 1871, and for many years Deputy County Clerk; residence Fremont.



ELIJAH C. BRUGH. (1863)

Farmer and stockgrower, Sec. 32, Elkhorn township; post-office, Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



G. W. WOLCOTT. (1857)

Farmer and stockgrower, Sec. 26, Hooper township;
born in Ohio in 1835; address, Hooper,
Route No. 2.



E. REMMELE.

Farmer and stockgrower, Sec. 17, Maple township;
post-office, Ames.



REV. W. H. BUSS.

For many years pastor of the Congregational
Church at Fremont; now at Aurora, Ills.



H. T. KING, D. D. S.

For a quarter of a century a dentist in Fremont,
professor of Dental Pathology, Omaha
Dental College.

DODGE

COUNTY

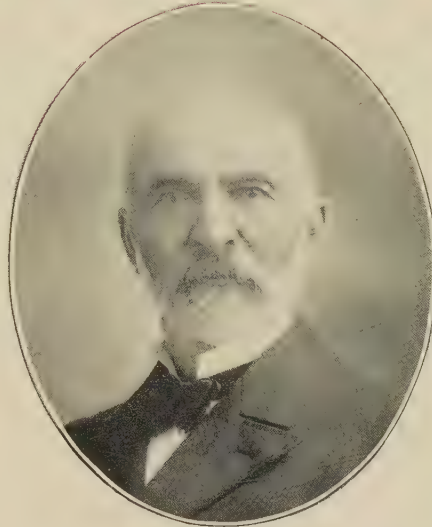
OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



GEORGE W. EATON. (1867)

A native of New Hampshire, who is a highly successful farmer in Sec. 14, Cotterell township.



JOHN P. EATON. (1867)

Brother of George W. Eaton; a farmer and stockgrower, Sec. 14, Cotterell township; address North Bend, Route No. 1.



CLARENCE A. EATON.

Son of Geo. W. Eaton; born in Cotterell township, where he is engaged in farming with his father.



FRED A. HOWE. (1865)

Farmer and stockgrower in Cotterell township near North Bend; address, North Bend.

DODGE

COUNTY

OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



JAMES W. VAN ANDA. (1868)

Born 1808; died 1892; father of Rev. Joel A. Van Anda, and John A. Van Anda.



J. A. VAN ANDA. (1868)

For many years a resident of the city of Fremont.



REV. JOEL A. VAN ANDA.

Second M. E. clergyman of Dodge County; now a resident of Morgan Hill, California.



SILAS A. LESTER. (1865)

For a quarter of a century a resident of Cotterell township; now living at Rocky Ford, Colorado.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



ANDREW HARVEY, Sr. (1870)

Born in Scotland, 1813; father of Andrew Harvey, Jr., and James Harvey, Pleasant Valley township.



ANDREW HARVEY, Jr. (1869)

For 32 years a farmer in Pleasant Valley township; residence, North Bend.



THOMAS S. PATTERSON.

One of the pioneer settlers of North Bend; farmer in Union township.



MICHAEL JOHNSON. (1858)

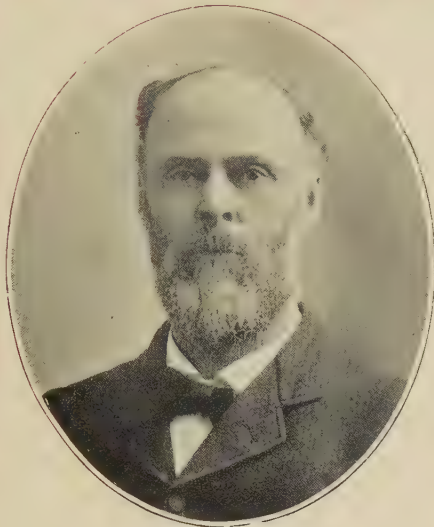
For more than 25 years a successful farmer and stockgrower in Union township; residence, North Bend.

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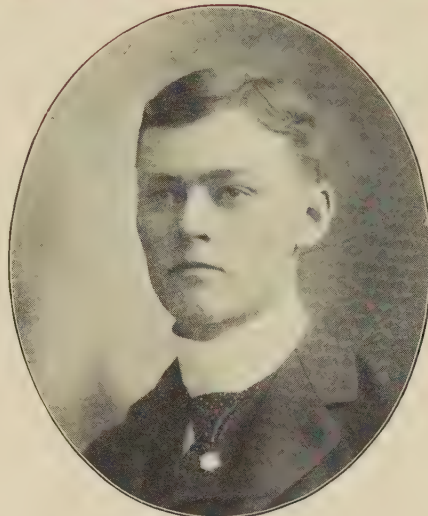
OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



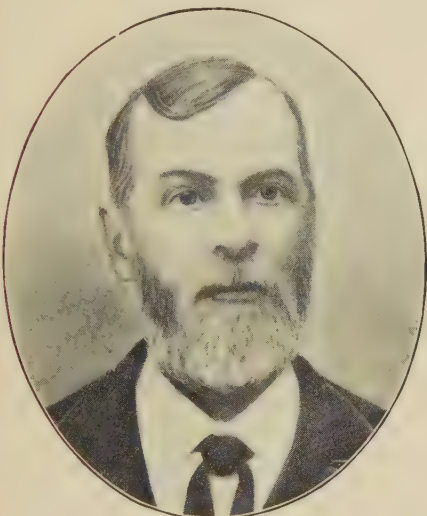
H. CLARK BROWN. (1868)

For a number of years a farmer on Maple Creek; now a dealer in agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, Fremont.



H. H. BROWN.

Son of H. C. Brown; dealer in pumps and wind-mills and well contractor, Fremont.



SAMUEL KREADER. (1871)

Father of J. M. Kreader; for a number of years a farmer in Hooper township; now a resident of California.



JOHN M. KREADER. (1871)

For many years a farmer of Hooper township; now sheriff of Dodge County.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



ROBERT BRIDGE.

President of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Fremont.



ARTHUR GIBSON. (1867)

Vice-president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Fremont; For many years prominent in business and in fraternal orders.



WM. E. SMAILS 1876)

Cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Fremont.



I. P. GAGE.

Secretary of Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Nebraska; for some years a farmer in Maple township; residence, Fremont.

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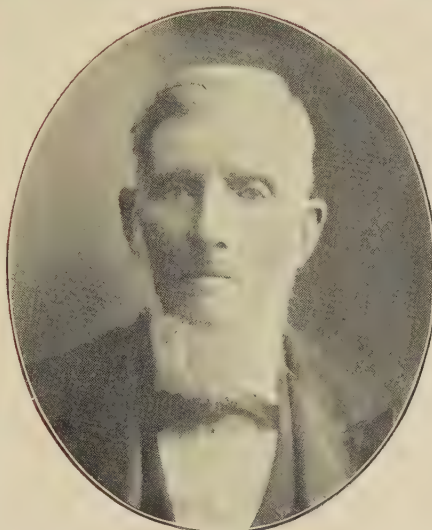
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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN

DODGE

COUNTY



HARLOW GOFF. (1868)

For more than 30 years a resident of Platte township; father of H. W., H. K. and H. J. Goff.



H. K. GOFF. (1866)

Son of Harlow Goff, and for many years a successful farmer in Platte township, Sec. 11; post-office, Fremont.



HIRAM J. GOFF. (1863)

A settler near Fremont; from 1878 to 1899 a farmer near Mapleville, and now resides at Jamestown.



H. W. GOFF. (1863)

For many years a farmer in Platte township, now a resident of Galesburg, Ill.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



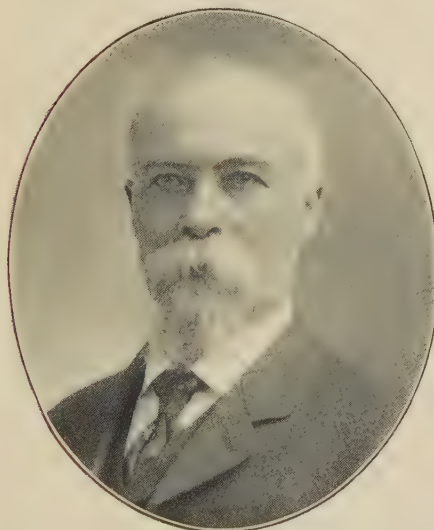
ERNEST SCHURMAN.

Born 1843; died 1898; organizer of the German-American Bank and first president of the Commercial National Bank of Fremont.



FRANK MCGIVERIN.

President of the Commercial National Bank, Fremont; prominent in Nebraska financial circles.



JOHN MILLER.

A well-known resident of Fremont, a director of the Commercial National Bank, and engaged in real estate, loans and insurance.



J. H. MEYER. (1868)

A resident of Fremont for 30 years; director in the Fremont Brewing Co.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



HON. W. H. MUNGER. (1868)

Judge of the United States District Court for Nebraska; many years a leading member of the Dodge County bar; residence, Omaha.



W. A. MARLOW. (Deceased)

For a dozen years well known as an attorney in the City of Fremont; died in 1889, in Colorado.



HON. SAMUEL MAXWELL.

Born in New York State, 1825; died at Fremont, 1901; prominent lawyer, judge of the State Supreme Court, and author "Maxwell's Pleading and Practice."



HON. WILLIAM MARSHALL.

Born in Ohio, 1832; died in Fremont, 1900; prominent as a lawyer, member of the Legislature, and judge of the District Court.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



L. D. RICHARDS (1868)

Prominent in public and business life; member of the firm of Richards, Keene & Co.; president Security Savings Bank, Fremont.



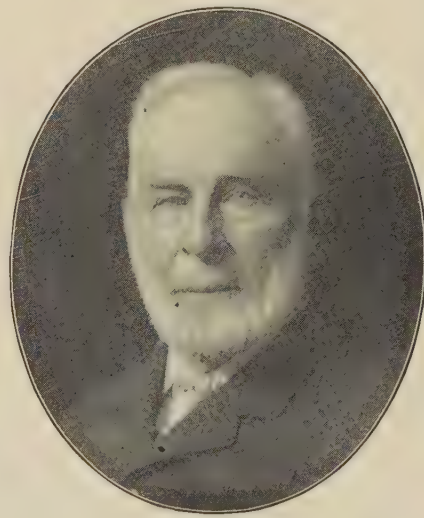
L. M. KEENE. (1867)

President of the Fremont National Bank; member of Richards, Keene & Co.; and prominent in financial and business circles; residence, Fremont.



JOHN W. GOFF. (1869)

Well known in banking and real estate circles of Dodge County; a veteran of the civil war, Co. G, 146 N. Y. Vol. Infantry; residence, Fremont.



H. S. MANVILLE. (1895)

For a number of years prominent in the live stock industry of the West; residence, Sec. 28, Elkhorn township; post-office, Fremont.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



JOHN E. SHERVIN.

Born 1836; died 1893; State Senator from 1885 to 1889; two terms Treasurer of Dodge County.



D. M. WELTY.

Born 1837; died 1894; one of the founders of the Fremont Saddlery Co.; from photo taken in 1868.



FRANK DOLEZAL.

For more than a quarter of a century a prominent member of the Dodge County bar; residence, Fremont.



J. F. REYNOLDS. (1857)

Born 1833; died in Fremont, 1902; first Clerk of Dodge County; from photograph taken in 1864.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



THOMAS WILSON. (1867)

For many years in the livery business in Fremont; was born 1834; died 1884.



W. E. WILSON. (1868)

Farmer and stockgrower, retired, and residing at Hooper; brother of Thomas Wilson, deceased.



WALLACE WILSON.

Mayor of the City of Fremont; Proprietor Wilson's Stables; son of Thomas Wilson.



GEORGE F. WOLZ. 1867

Proprietor of Wolz's Bakery; active in public affairs and prominent in fraternal orders.

DODGE

COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



MANLEY ROGERS. (1876)

Born at Mt. Morris, N. Y., 1833; died at Fremont, 1891; was well-known in banking and financial circles.



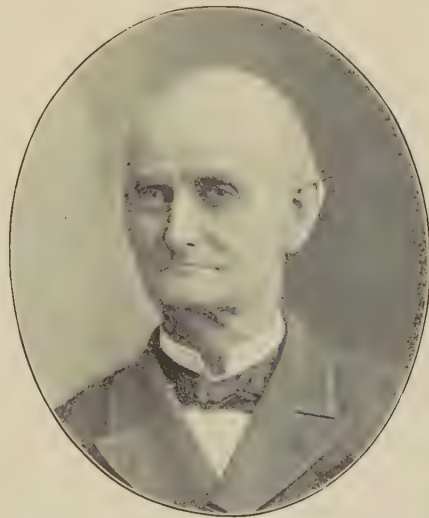
J. H. ROGERS. (1876)

Son of Manley Rogers, deceased; secretary of the Western Engineering Co., Omaha; residence, Fremont.



J. W. LOVE. (1877)

Born, 1850; died, 1893; builder of Love's Opera House, Fremont; active in public affairs.



D. B. SHORT. 1869

Born in Madison County, N. Y., in 1831; retired from business and residing in Fremont.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



H. BAXTER NICODEMUS. (1869)

Born in Maryland, 1846; died in Fremont, 1887; one term member of the Legislature; was a successful farmer and stockgrower.



CHARLES B. NICODEMUS. (1869)

Son of H. Baxter Nicodemus (deceased); farmer and stockgrower; residence, Fremont.



GIDEON WEST.

Brother of Wm. West; an early settler of Fremont, where he died more than 25 years ago.



WM. WEST.

Brother of Gideon West; a pioneer of Fremont; born 1829; died 1861.

DODGE

COUNTY

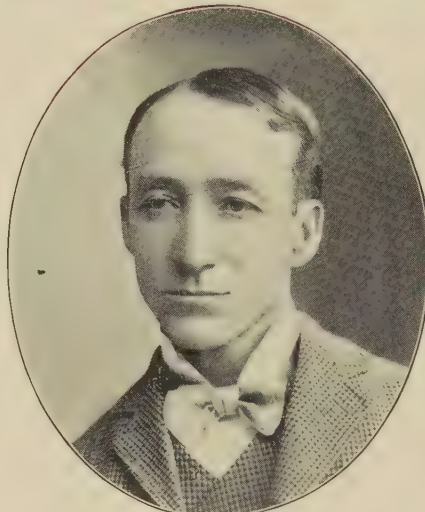
OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



SAMUEL H. FOWLER. (1867)

Born in Westfield, Massachusetts 1825; died at Fremont, 1870; he was one of the earliest hotel proprietors of Fremont.



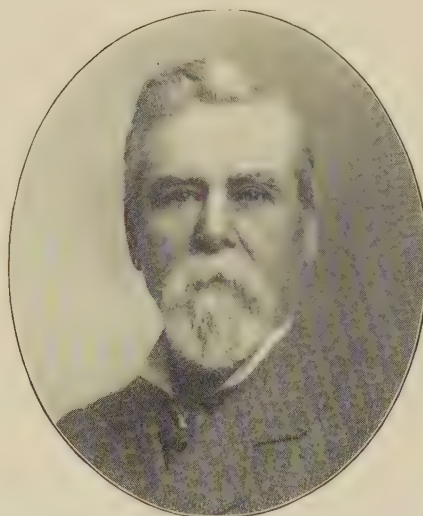
WILLARD H. FOWLER.

Son of S. H. Fowler; proprietor of Fowler's book and stationery store, Fremont.



WM. A. G. COBB. 1869)

Prominent as a grain dealer in Dodge County for many years; now retired from business and a resident of Fremont.



JAMES BALDING. (1865)

Proprietor of the first meat market in Fremont, and for many years prominent in the live stock business; residence, Fremont.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



F. W. WIRMINGHAUS. (1868)

Prominent in early days as a civil and mining engineer; residence, Fremont.



PHILIP S. RINE. (1874)

For more than 25 years a prominent farmer and stockgrower in Maple township; residence, Fremont.



GEORGE RUFF. (1869)

Prosperous farmer and stockgrower, Sec. 16, Nickerson township; address, Route No. 1, Fremont.



HANS RUFF. (1869)

A successful farmer in Sec. 15, Nickerson township; address, Fremont, Route No. 1.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



B. F. MOREHOUSE.

Farmer and stockgrower in Elkhorn township, and long engaged in the grain, coal and livestock business; post-office, Fremont.



W. R. WILSON. (1865)

For more than 35 years prominent in business in Fremont, where he is now in the grocery trade.



EDWARD BLEWETT. (1862)

A well-known capitalist of Fremont, engaged in mining in the West.



MARK M. COAD.

For more than 20 years a farmer, stockgrower and breeder of blooded horses, Elkhorn township; post-office, Fremont.

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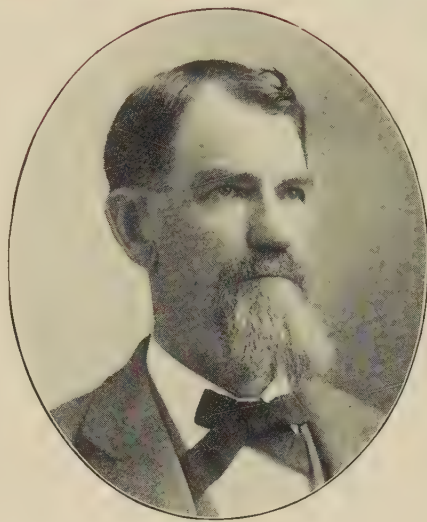
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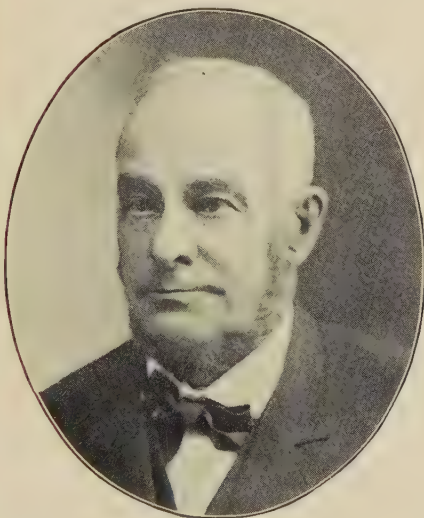
JOSEPH ROBERTS. (1882)

For twenty years a farmer in Dodge County, now residing on Sec. 33, Elkhorn township; in 1898 elected County Supervisor; post-office, Fremont.



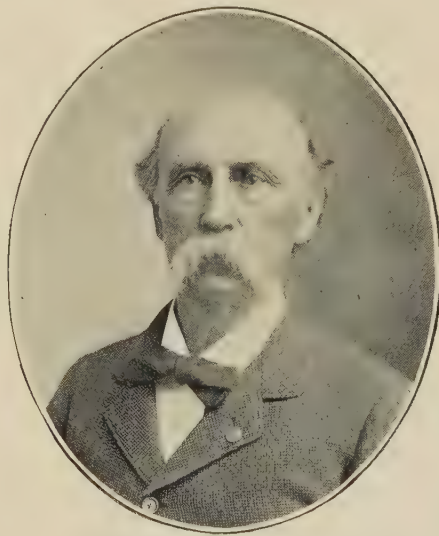
W. H. MEAD. (1886)

From 1871 to 1886 a resident of Saunders County; Supervisor for City of Fremont from 1887 to 1902; residence, Fremont.



H. E. GRISWOLD. (1871)

For many years a Dodge County farmer, now a resident of Fremont.



GEORGE B. FRENCH (1885)

A native of Vermont; for 17 years a farmer and stockgrower in Platte township; post-office, Fremont.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



JOEN LEHN. (1869)

For 25 years a resident of Dodge County; president of the Con. Mercur Gold Mines Co. and president Fremont Brewing Co.; residence, Salt Lake City, Utah.



DR. GEORGE HASLAM.

M. D., Ireland; M. R. C. S., England; manager of and surgeon-in-charge, the Fremont Hospital.



WM. H. HAWLEY. (1871)

For some years a contractor and builder in Fremont; now a farmer in Sec. 16, Elkhorn township, post-office, Fremont.



WILLIAM M. LUCKE.

Proprietor of Lucke's Dairy Farm, Elkhorn township; address, Fremont.

DODGE

COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



LUTHER J. ABBOTT. 1866)

Born in Maine, 1831; died at South Omaha, Neb., 1900; first resident physician of Dodge County.



IRA DOAN, M. D.

Born in 1853; died, 1901; for 18 years a practicing physician and surgeon at North Bend.



DR. JAMES H. CRABBS. (1864)

The senior resident physician of Dodge County, and at the age of 77 still in practice at Fremont.



Dr. E. VAN BUREN.

One of the early physicians of Dodge County; retired from practice and residing at Hooper.

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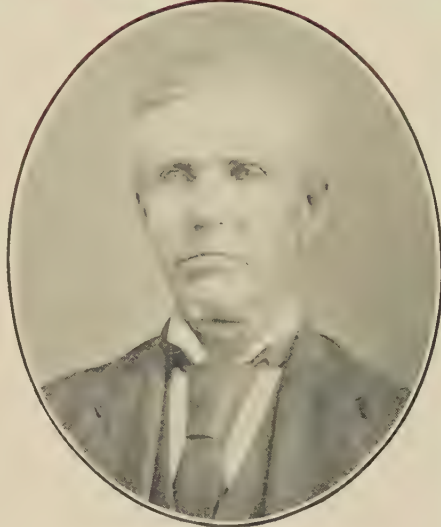
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PROGRESSIVE MEN



ELI HAGER. (1856)

Born in Vermont, 1839; died in Platte township, Dodge County, 1900; a successful farmer and highly respected citizen.



ASA C. BRIGGS. (1864)

Born in Vermont, 1812; died near Hooper, 1887; one of the early settlers of Dodge County and well known in public affairs.



WILLIAM RUWE. (1873)

A Nebraska pioneer; born 1836; died in Fremont, 1900.



J. W. VARS. (1872)

Born in Oneida County, N. Y., 1821; died in Fremont, 1901; for eight years he had charge of the county's poor.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



R. M. ALLEN. (1886)

General manager of the Standard Cattle Co., and vice-president of the Standard Beet Sugar Co.: post-office and residence, Ames.



H. G. LEAVITT.

President and general manager of the Standard Beet Sugar Co., Leavitt; post-office, Platte township.



CHRISTOPHER CUSACK. 1869

For many years in the grain and lumber business at North Bend, and since 1886 cashier of the First National Bank of North Bend.



JAMES SLOSS. (1858)

Born in Ireland in 1821; died at North Bend July 21, 1902; was a prominent citizen and large landowner.

DODGE

COUNTY

OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



REV. JACOB ADRIANCE. (1858)

First M. E. minister of Dodge County; superannuated in 1878; a farmer of Maple township since 1879; post-office, Ames.



REV. EMORY R. ADRIANCE. (1873)

Son of Rev. Jacob Adriance; born in Washington County, 1868; entered the ministry of the M. E. church 1892; died at Baldwin, Kansas, 1900.



REV. DAVID INCHES.

For 10 years the pastor of the Presbyterian church at North Bend, now a resident of Iowa.



D. G. ELDREDGE. (1880)

Born in 1832; died 1893; for some years engaged in the coal and lumber business in Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



CAPT. MINOR H. HINMAN. (1869)

For more than 30 years prominent in business and in public affairs of Dodge County; residence, Fremont.



A. BEACH HINMAN.

Attorney-at-law; son of M. H. Hinman; born in the city of Fremont.



FRANK H. KNOWLTON. (1881)

One of the progressive young men of Dodge County; secretary of the Fremont Saddlery Co.



E. N. MORSE. (1865)

President and manager of the Fremont Ice Company.

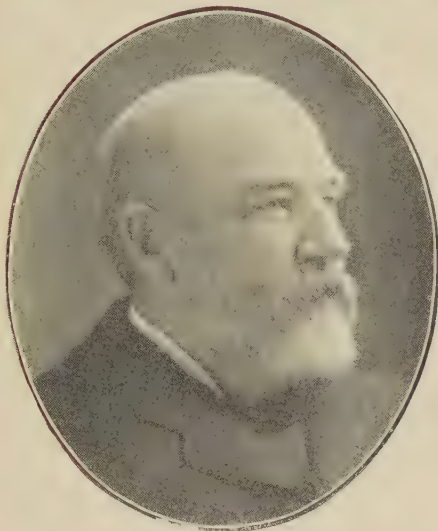
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PROGRESSIVE MEN

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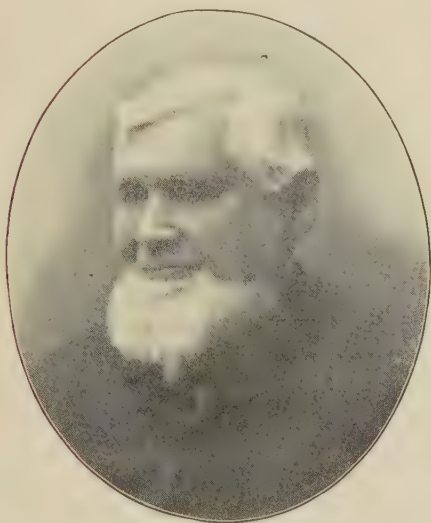
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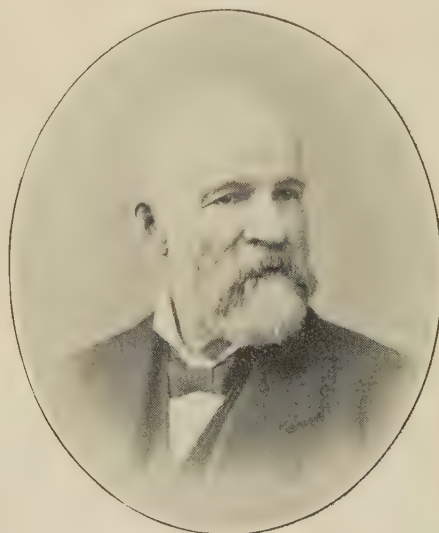
NATHAN H. BROWN, M. D. (1882)
For more than 20 years a practicing physician
at Fremont.



FRANK H. BROWN, M. D.
Son of Dr. N. H. Brown; coroner of Dodge County;
residence, Fremont.



W. H. HAMILTON. (1878)
A retired attorney-at-law; for many years a promi-
nent citizen of Fremont.



F. W. HAYES.
One of the pioneer settlers of Fremont; now retired
from active business.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



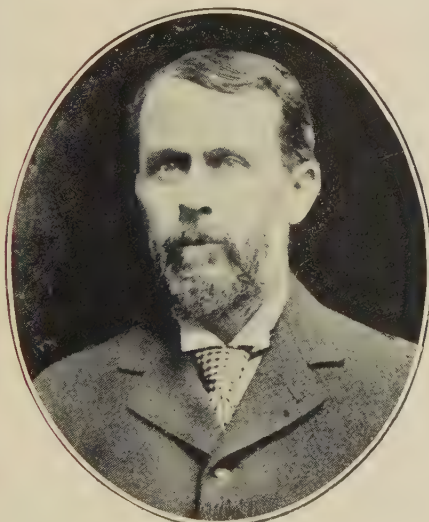
G. H. HODGES.

Of Hodges & Baldwin, proprietors of the Fremont
Marble and Granite Works, Fremont.



L. W. BALDWIN. (1882)

Of the firm of Hodges & Baldwin, proprietors of
the Fremont Marble and Granite Works.



OSKER GLIDDEN.

Born, 1852, in New York state; died at Fremont,
1900, where for many years he was engaged
in business.



J. HUGHES. (1870)

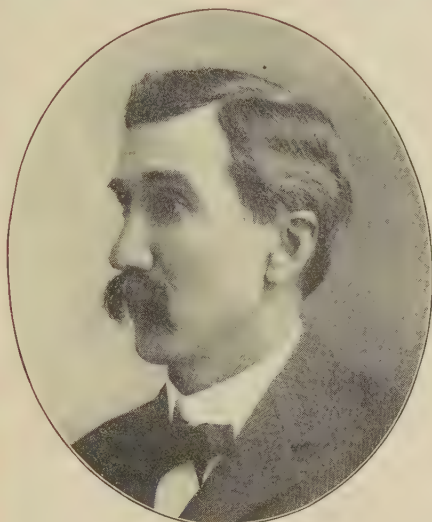
For many years engaged in the harness and sad-
dlery trade; manager of the Fremont
Harness Company.

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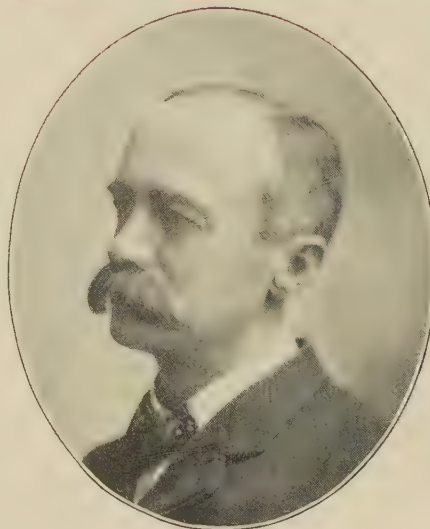
OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



WILLIAM A. CARROLL.

For many years engaged in the agricultural implement and carriage business at Fremont.



THOMAS CARROLL.

Postmaster of Fremont from 1893 to 1897, now engaged in copper mining at Grand Encampment, Wyo.; residence, Fremont.



H. H. PRATT. (1877)

For a quarter of a century in the jewelry and watchmaking business in Fremont.



J. T. HAIRHOUSE.

Long established in the jewelry and watchmaking trade in the City of Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



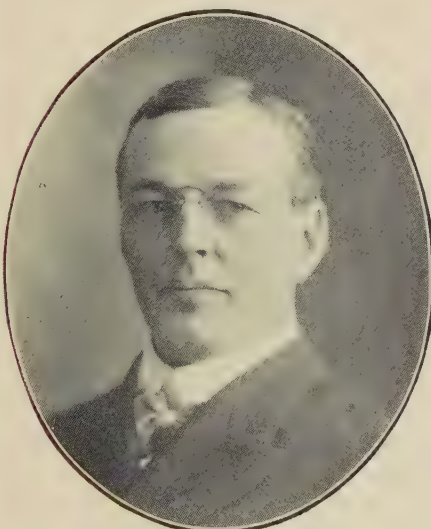
CHARLES M. WILLIAMS. (1884)

Vice-president of the First National Bank of Fremont with which he has been actively connected for seventeen years.



D. A. LUMBARD. (1868)

Cashier of the First National Bank of Fremont; son of George W. Lumbard.



W. J. DAVIES.

Physician and surgeon; director in the First National Bank, Fremont.



GEORGE W. LUMBARD. (1868)

Successful farmer of Platte township, Sec. 11; post-office, Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



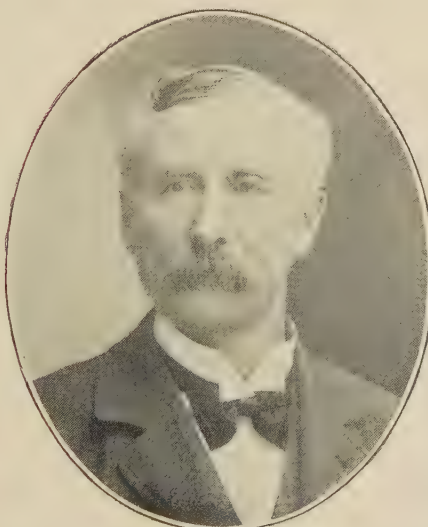
F. H. SANDERSON, D. D.

Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Fremont.



REV. T. L. KETMAN.

Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Fremont.



S. H. AYERS.

For a number of years a missionary of the American Sunday School Union; residence, Fremont.



STILES S. CLARK.

General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fremont.

DODGE

COUNTY

OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



REV. JOHN LONERGAN.

First pastor and builder of the first Catholic church of Fremont.



REV. JOHN J. O'SULLIVAN.

Pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Fremont.



PATRICK HICKEY.

Born in Ireland, 1843; died in Fremont, 1897; for many years a merchant tailor in Fremont.



J. M. MAHER. (1876)

Agricultural writer and breeder of blooded poultry and grower of fancy field seeds; Platte township; post-office, Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



J. D. McDONALD. (1886)

Born in Canada, 1846; died in Fremont, 1893; prominent as a railroad contractor, banker and promoter.



DR. ROBERT C. McDONALD. (1888)

Physician and surgeon; graduate of McGill University; 14 years a resident of Fremont.



M. F. SEELEY.

For more than a quarter of a century leading grain elevator builder of the west; of Seeley, Son & Co., Fremont.



CHAS. R. DELAMATYR.

Secretary of Seeley, Son & Co., builders of grain elevators and contractors, Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



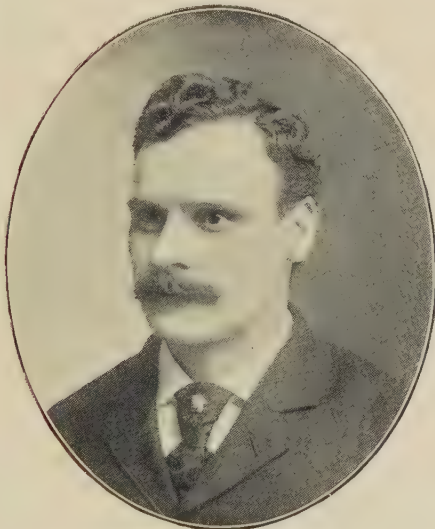
W. J. CRONIN. (1883)

Senior member of the firm of Cronin Bros.,
merchants, Fremont.



M. C. CRONIN. (1895)

Member of the firm of Cronin Bros., clothiers and
grocers, Fremont.



EMIL CLOOS. (1887)

Engaged in the harness and saddlery trade,
Fremont.



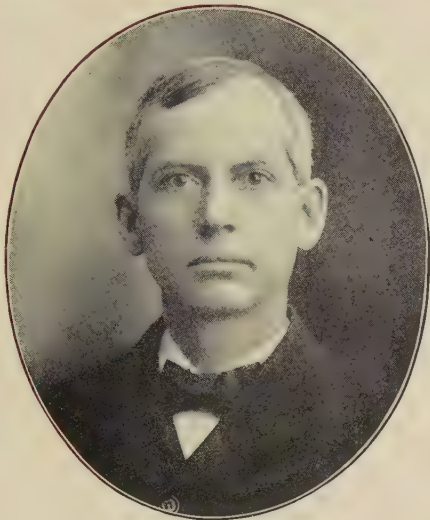
JOHN J. CLOOS. (1886)

For some years a hardware and tinware merchant
in Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



FRANK HAMMOND. (1879)

Business manager of The Fremont Tribune, and member of the firm of Hammond Bros.



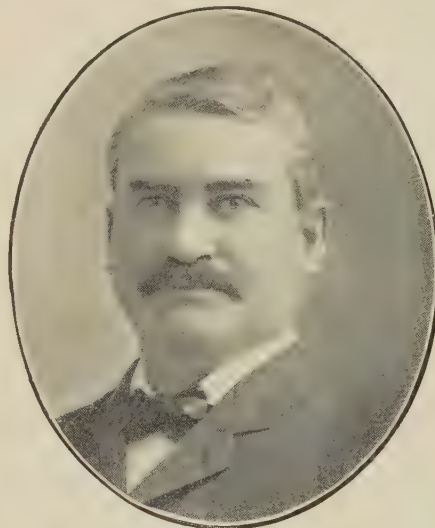
ROSS L. HAMMOND. (1879)

Editor of The Fremont Tribune; postmaster of Fremont, and member of the firm of Hammond Bros.



DAN V. STEPHENS. (1887)

Hammond Bros. & Stephens; author of "Silas Cobb" and numerous educational works.



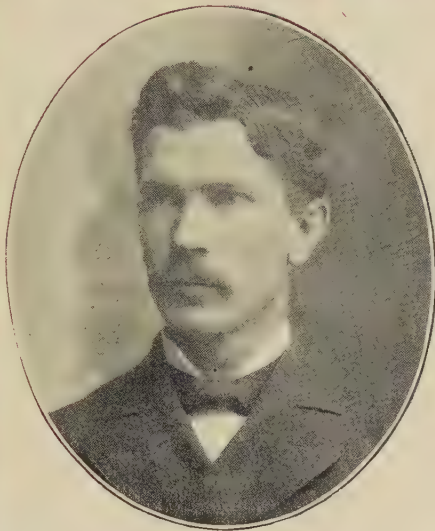
CHAS. D. MARR. (1876)

President and general manager Fremont Foundry and Machine Company.

DODGE

COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



J. R. BADER. (1890)

Member of the firm of Bader Bros., and of Bader & Rogers, furniture dealers, Fremont.



FRED BADER. (1890)

Member of the firm of Bader Bros., funeral directors, Fremont.



GEORGE J. BURDICK.

Harness and saddlery and horse trappings, Fremont.



J. H. KNOWLES.

Member of Fremont city council; proprietor of Knowles' shoe store.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



SID. J. HYATT.

Of the firm of Hyatt & Townsend, proprietors of Fidelity Steam Laundry; son of John W. Hyatt.



I. O. TOWNSEND.

Of the firm of Hyatt & Townsend, proprietors of Fidelity Steam Laundry, & remount.



JOHN W. HYATT.

For many years a resident of Fremont; at present City Clerk and pension attorney.



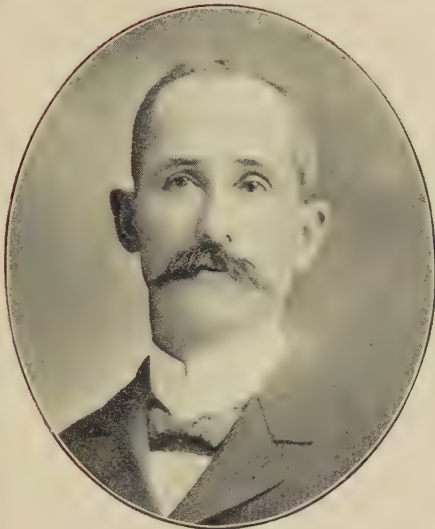
D. M. ALLEN. (1885)

For more than 15 years proprietor of the Windsor Hotel at Fremont.

DODGE

COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



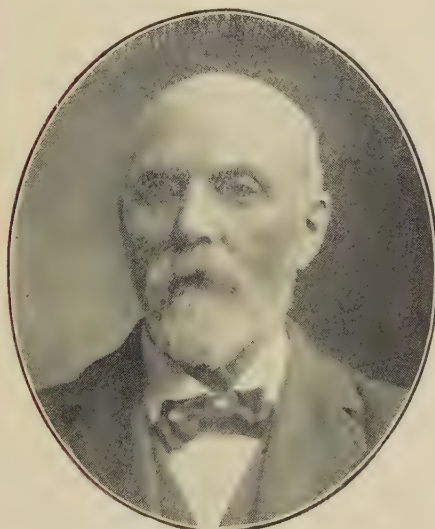
JOHN BUNT.

President and manager of the Fremont Carriage Manufacturing Co., Fremont.



JAMES B. ARCHERD. (1894)

A veteran of the civil war, Co. H, 13th Ia. Vol. Infantry; agent Grand Union Tea Co.; residence, Fremont.



CHARLES H. COMAN. (1870)

Born in 1837; died in Fremont, 1902; for some time police magistrate of the City of Fremont.



LOU B. COMAN.

Son of C. H. Coman; stocks and grain broker, Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



J. H. HOEBENER.

Of Hoebener & Co., dealers in hides, pelts, tallow, furs and wool, Fremont.



HENRY G. BREITENFELD. (1883)

Proprietor of the Hiawatha Cigar Factory, Fremont.



R. A. TWISS.

Lately engaged in the plumbing and heating business in Fremont.



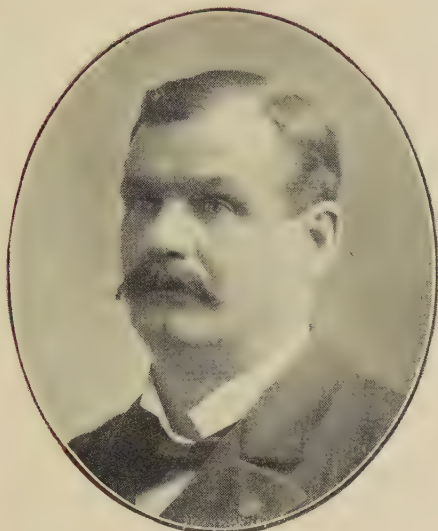
C. DENGLER.

For more than 17 years an undertaker and funeral director in Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



CONRAD HOLLENBECK.

Judge of the District Court, Sixth Judicial District:
an attorney in Fremont for many years.



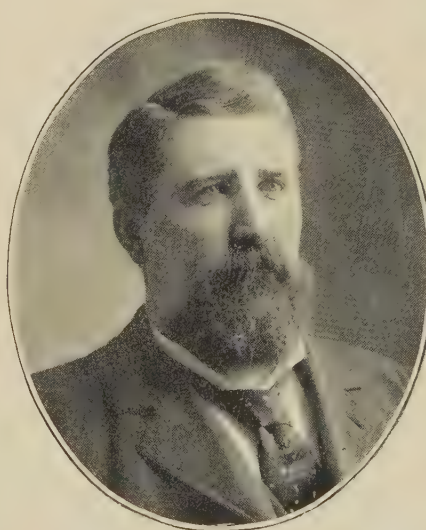
FRANK HOLLENBECK.

Attorney-at-law and City Treasurer of Fremont:
son of Judge Conrad Hollenbeck.



GEORGE J. CODDINGTON.

Present County Treasurer of Dodge County;
residence, Fremont.



GEORGE A. MURRELL. (1880)

Now serving his second term as County Clerk:
residence, Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



DR. E. W. MARTIN.

Physician and surgeon; for a number of years in practice in Fremont.



E. N. LEAKE, A. M., M. D.

Homeopathic physician and surgeon of Fremont.



A. P. OVERGAARD, M. D.

Physician and surgeon of Fremont; elected County Physician in 1901.



J. J. METZINGER, M. D.

Specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat: Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



J. C. CLELAND.

For several years Mayor and City Treasurer of Fremont; residence, Fremont.



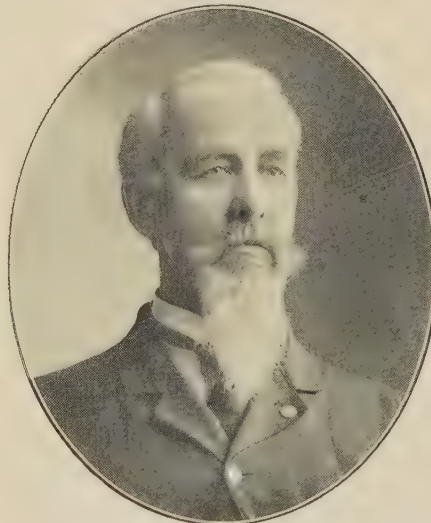
J. M. CRUICKSHANK. (1869)

Clerk of the District Court for Dodge County; for a number of years a farmer in Ridgeley township; residence, Fremont.



J. H. MATHEWS.

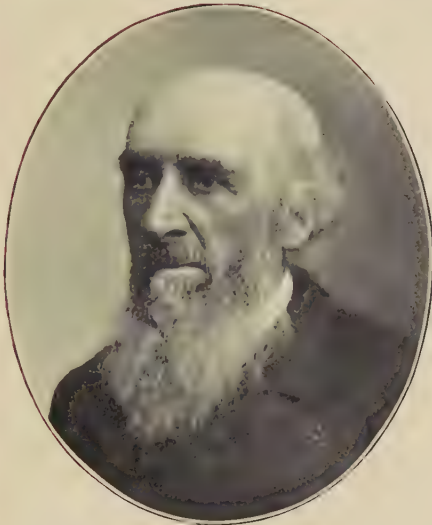
For some years in business in Fremont; now City Water and Light Commissioner, Fremont.



FRANCIS M. SMITH.

For many years a resident of Fremont, where he is engaged in the cornice, furnace and sheet metal business.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



J. H. WINTERSTEEN, Sr. (1871)

For a dozen years a Nebraska farmer; now retired and living in Fremont; from a photograph taken in 82nd year.



WALDO WINTERSTEEN (1871)

Attorney-at-law; two terms County Judge; son of J. H. Wintersteen, Sr.; residence, Fremont.



J. M. SHIVELY.

For a number of years prominent in public affairs of Dodge County.



FRED W. VAUGHAN. (1882)

Member of the Dodge County bar; for one term Mayor of Fremont, where he has lived for 20 years.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



HENRY GUMPERT.

For more than a quarter of a century a resident of Fremont; father of H. G. and Fred Gumpert.



H. G. GUMPERT.

Of Gumpert Bros., dealers in dry goods, millinery, etc., Fremont.



FRED GUMPERT.

Of Gumpert Bros., dealers in dry goods, millinery, etc., Fremont.



JAMES GLENN. (1869)

Born 1830; died 1899; founder of Glencoe, and postmaster there as long as the office continued.

DODGE

COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



J. W. SEXSON.

Steward of the Dodge County Poor Farm, Platte township; post-office, Fremont.



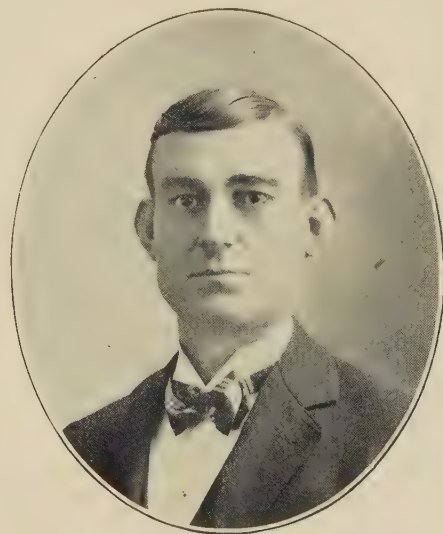
CHAS. A. MANVILLE. (1878)

Two terms superintendent of schools, Holt County; and two terms County Clerk, Dodge County; residence, Fremont.



J. W. CATTERN. (1898)

Manufacturer and dealer in advertising specialties, Fremont.



WILLIAM BURTZ. (1874)

Proprietor of bicycle store and general repair shop.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



OTTO POHL.

Pharmacist; member of the firm of Pohl & Shephard, druggists, Fremont.



J. MERRILL SHEPHARD.

Of the firm of Pohl & Shephard, druggists, Fremont.



JOSEPH PASCOE. (1880)

A resident of Fremont since 1896; field manager of the Interstate College of Chicago.



FRANK X. KOSS.

A pharmacist, of the firm of Koss & Co., druggists, Fremont.

DODGE

COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



HON. L. P. LARSON. (1875)

For more than 25 years prominent in business in Fremont; ex-member of the State Legislature; well known throughout Nebraska.



JOHN C. HEIN. (1878)

A young business man of Fremont engaged in the wholesale wine and cigar trade.



HON. DAN SWANSON.

State Representative from 14th District; engaged in the real estate business in Fremont.



CHARLES A. RANDALL. (1880)

For some years a stockgrower and dairyman near Fremont; now president of the First National Bank of Newman's Grove.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



C. C. McNish. (1875)

Of the law firm of McNish & Graham, Fremont.



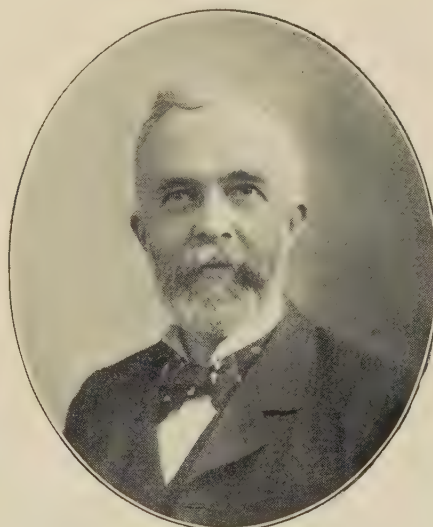
JOHN W. GRAHAM.

Of the firm of McNish & Graham, Attorneys-at-law, Fremont.



ARTHUR K. DAME. (1887)

Attorney-at-law; author of "Probate and Administration Practices in Nebraska"; residence, Fremont.



C. C. POLLARD.

For some years well known in the real estate and insurance business in Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



ALBERT BACKUS. (1901)

Member of the law firm of Backus & Gubser;
residence Jamestown, N. D.



N. J. GUBSER. (1901)

Of the law firm of Backus & Gubser, Fremont.



P. A. NELSON. (893)

Proprietor of the Fremont Furniture & Carpet
Co., and secretary and manager of the Par-
lor Furniture and Mattress Co., Fremont.



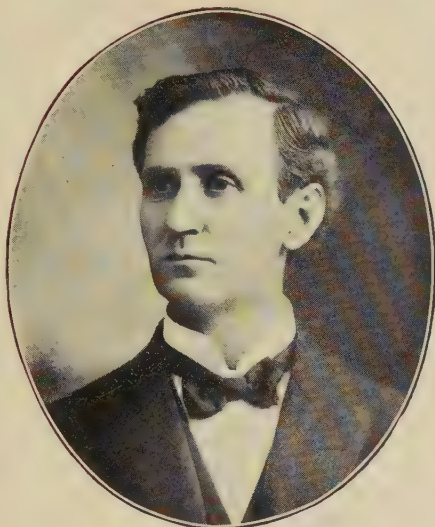
J. H. BANKS.

Manager of the Fremont Furniture & Carpet
Co., Fremont.

DODGE

COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



WM. H. CLEMMONS. (1886)

President of the Fremont Normal School, and well known in educational circles of the west.



J. W. SWIHART.

Violinist and teacher of music, Fremont Normal College, Fremont.



N. T. LUND. (1892)

For ten years a teacher in Fremont and Dodge County schools; residence, Fremont.



H. M. EATON.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, Lincoln; home address, Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



ALBERT J. EDDY. (1881)

Of the firm of Eddy Bros., Fremont; dry goods, clothing, shoes, carpets, furnishings, etc.



GEORGE B. EDDY. (1881)

Of Eddy Bros., general dealers in dry goods, clothing, shoes, carpets and furnishings, Fremont.



A. S. GRIGEREIT.

General manager of the Fremont Sugar Beet Co., Fremont.



J. A. YAGER. (1882)

For some years a farmer; founder of and present proprietor of the Plumfield Nursery, Platte township, near Fremont.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



IVAR JOHNSON.

Proprietor of Johnson's dairy and stock farm, Sec. 21, Platte township; address, Fremont.



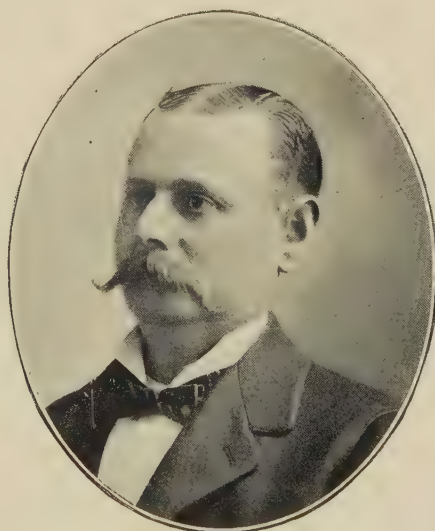
BEN MITCHELL. (1882)

Farmer and stockgrower, Secs. 23 and 24, Elkhorn township; post-office, Fremont.



L. F. HOLLOWAY. (1901)

Principal in the firm of Holloway & Co., hardware dealers, Fremont; for many years a resident of DeWitt, Saline County, Nebraska.



L. P. HANSEN.

One of Fremont's progressive business men, engaged in the grocery and queensware trade.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



CHARLES R. SHAEFFER. (1881)
Editor and publisher The Platte River Zeitung,
Fremont.



R. D. KELLY. (1869)
One of the pioneer newspaper men of Dodge County;
at present editor and publisher The
Fremont Leader.



W. B. GOLDEN.
A train dispatcher in the Fremont headquarters of
the Elkhorn railway.



MARK M. MORTISON. (1871)
Now serving his third term as chief of the Fremont
Fire Department.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



GRANT W. ARNOLD.

Practical electrician; for nearly a dozen years a resident of Fremont.



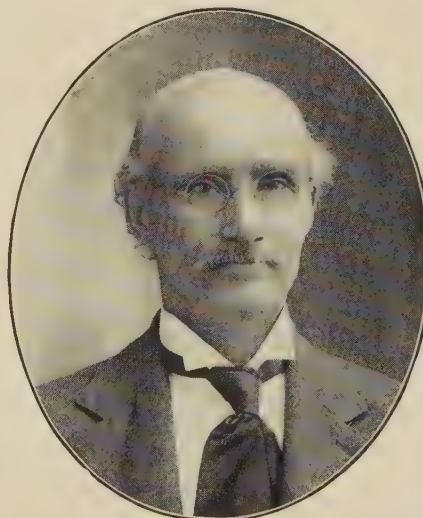
SIMON KOEBERLIN.

One of the leading contractors and builders in Dodge County; residence, Fremont.



RICHARD WHITFIELD. (1884)

For nearly 20 years a contractor and mason in Fremont.



M. G. COOK.

Contractor and mason; for a number of years a resident of Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



CHARLES H. PERRIGO.

For more than 20 years an insurance adjuster in Nebraska; residence in Fremont.



C. H. GREEN.

Proprietor of Green's Greenhouse, Fremont.



R. L. EDGERTON.

One of the proprietors of Edgerton & Craig's photograph studio, Fremont.



GUY W. LUMBARD.

Proprietor of Lumbard's photograph studio, Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



C. C. SWEET. (1887)

For more than a dozen years in the grocery business in Fremont.



AUGUST C. JENS.

Proprietor of Jens' livery stable, hack and baggage service, Fremont.



F. C. RANTZ. (1899)

Engaged in the tinners' and plumbers' trade in Fremont.



P. B. CUMMINGS. (1886)

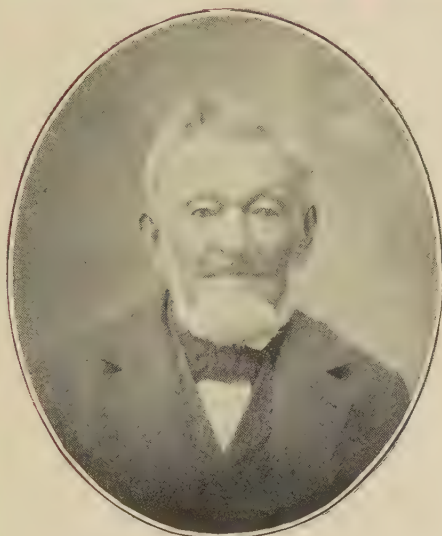
District manager of the Nebraska Telephone Company; residence, Fremont.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



HENRY SCHWAB, Sr.

A pioneer settler in northern Dodge County; from a photo taken in his 93rd year, in 1902, living at Hooper.



JACOB SCHWAB. (1861)

Son of Henry Schwab, Sr.; a retired farmer living in Hooper; photo taken in his 61st year.



GEORGE WEIGLE. (1863)

Born in Germany 1820; died at Hooper, 1893; was one of the earliest settlers on Logan Creek.



GODFRED WEIGLE. (1863)

Son of George Weigle, deceased; proprietor of Hooper Cigar Factory No. 54, Hooper.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



P. O. LOOSCHEN. (1883)

Born in Germany 1815; died in Fremont 1899; father of Geo. F., H. H. and John Looschen.



GEORGE F. LOOSCHEN. (1873)

For two terms Register of Deeds of Dodge County; now an abstractor and dealer in real estate, Fremont



HENRY H. LOOSCHEN. (1873)

Prominent in public affairs; real estate and loans, Hooper.



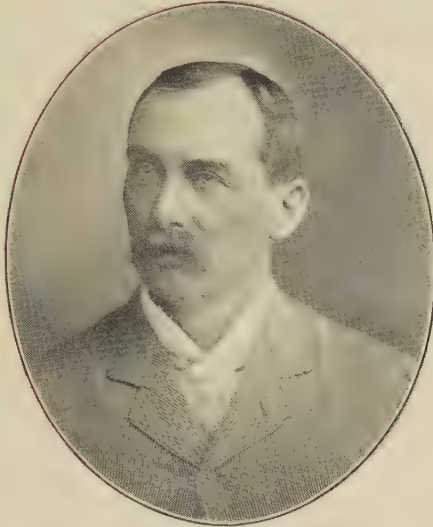
JOHN LOOSCHEN. ('882.)

Cashier of the Snyder State Bank of Snyder.

DODGE

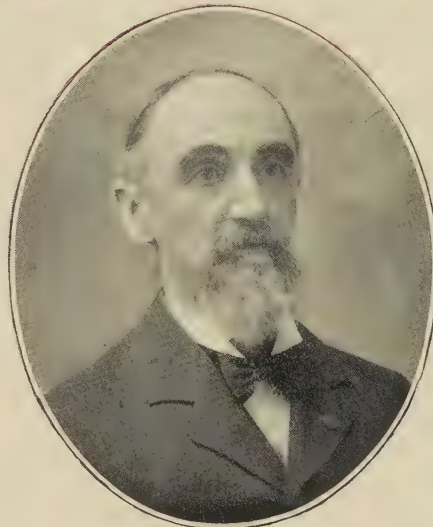
COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



GEORGE F. HEINE. (1863)

One of the Heine Bros., hardware dealers and grower of and dealer in live stock.



JOHN F. HEINE. (1868)

A veteran of the civil war; well known as a member of the firm of Heine Bros., Hooper.



J. HOWARD HEINE.

Son of John F. Heine; born in Dodge County and connected with the firm of Heine Bros., Hooper.



WM. C. HECKER. (1858)

A veteran of the civil war, and the senior member of Hecker & Son, grocers, Hooper.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



LOUIS STROH. (1873)

A contractor and builder, well known in business circles of Hooper, where he resides.



ADOLF STROH. (1882)

Dealer in live stock and proprietor of Stroh's meat market, Hooper.



GERHARD HARMS. (1870)

Born in Germany, 1817; died, 1895: father of A. H. Harms; for 20 years a farmer in Nickerson township.



A. H. HARMS. (1870)

Son of Gerhard Harms, deceased; prominent dealer in general merchandise, Hooper.

DODGE

COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



T. WIGGLESWORTH, M. D.

For a few years a physician in Fremont; now in practice at Hooper.



M. T. ZELLERS, M. D. (1889)

Oldest practicing physician of Hooper, and proprietor of Zeller's drug store.



JOHN F. BUER. (1870)

For many years well known as an auctioneer and collector; residence, Hooper.



CHARLES BUCHHOLZ. (1873)

Proprietor of the leading furniture store and undertaking parlors at Hooper.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



CHARLES S. DEIHL. (1883)

Farmer and stockgrower, Sec. 23, Hooper township;
address, Hooper, Rural Route No. 2.



JOHN EDELMAIER.

A progressive business man, now the manager of
the Builder's Brick Manufacturing Co.,
at Hooper.



JOHN M. UEHLING.

Born in Dodge County; son of Oswald Uehling;
manager of the Hooper Roller Mills Co.



F. HOHLBECK. (1865)

A native of Germany; born 1835; well known in the
nursery trade of Nebraska; residence, Hooper.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



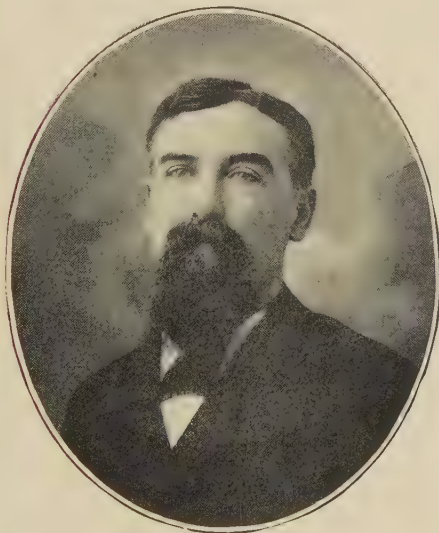
AREND STENVERS (1872)

Born, 1810; died, 1883; prominent farmer in Logan township; father of Mauritz, Albert and John Stenvers.



MAURITZ STENVERS. (1872)

Son of Arend Stenvers, deceased; farmer and stockgrower; Sec. 5, Logan township; post-office, Hooper.



REV. A. BERGT. (1879)

Pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church of the Missouri Synod, in Cuming township, four and one-half miles west of Hooper.



REV. FRED WUPPER. (1894)

Pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, General Synod, six miles north from Hooper.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



CHRISTIAN D. BASLER. (1868)

Born 1829; died at Hooper in 1887; father of William F. Basler.



WILLIAM F. BASLER. (1868)

Secretary and treasurer Hooper Brick Manufacturing Co.; for two terms Treasurer of Dodge County.



F. M. TILLMAN. (1868)

One of the pioneer settlers in Ridgeley township; now retired and resident at Hooper.



A. M. TILLMAN.

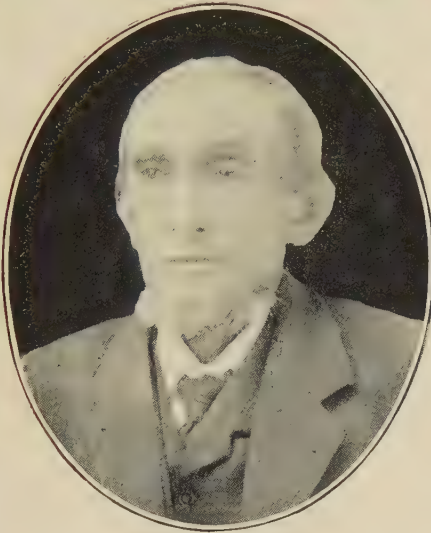
Son of F. M. Tillman; born in Dodge county; a well-known business man of Hooper.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



TONJES H. MONNICH. (1869)

Born 1818; died 1899; a prominent farmer in Logan township.



D. J. KUHLMAN. (1869)

Born 1816; died in Logan township 1889; founder of Farmers Mutual Home Insurance Association.



GERHARD OSTERLOH. (1868)

Born in Oldenburg, Germany, 1838; died in Logan township, 1895; was a successful farmer and a highly respected citizen.



HERMAN HAVERKOST. 1868.

One of the first settlers in Logan township, Sec. 29; farmer and stockgrower; address, Hooper, R. D. No. 1.

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OF NEBRASKA

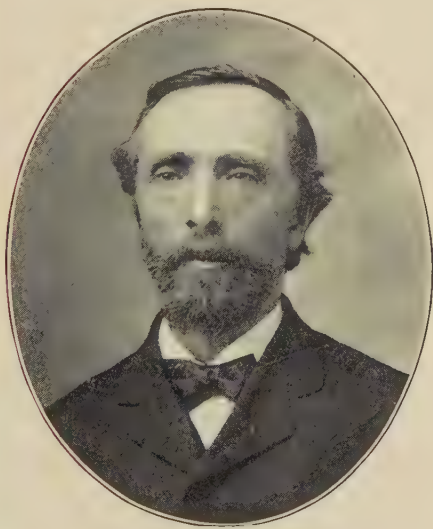
PROGRESSIVE MEN



THEODORE UEHLING. 1860.
First settler in Logan township; farmer and stock-
grower; vice-president Dodge County
Bank, Hooper.



HENRY UEHLING.
Farmer and stockgrower Sec. 1, Logan township;
was born in Logan township in 1862; son of
Theo. Uehling; address, Oakland,
Route No. 2.



J. G. MEYER.
Farmer, Sec. 12, Logan township; address,
Oakland, Route No. 2.



HENRY EGBERS. (1872)
One of the successful farmers of Logan township,
Sec. 18; post-office, Hooper, Route No. 3.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



JOHN G. MEYER. (1868)

Retired farmer, Sec. 16, Logan township; father of Herman and H. C. Meyer.



H. C. MEYER. (1868)

Son of John G. Meyer; farmer, Sec. 26, Cuming township; address, Hooper, Route No. 1.



HERMAN MEYER. (1868)

Farmer and stockgrower, Sec. 16, Logan township, where he has resided since he was 12 years of age; post-office, Hooper.



HENRY VON SEGGERN. (1869)

Born 1844; died in Logan township, 1891; was a leading citizen of his township.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



HON. NELS P. NELSON. (1869)

Born in Sweden 1852; died near Hooper 1901; two terms member of the Legislature; two terms County Treasurer.



NELS MARTENSON. (1869)

Farmer. Sec. 26, Logan township; one of Dodge County's Commissioners; post-office Hooper.



PETER SASPAIR. (1862)

Born 1828; died 1894; prominent farmer and public spirited citizen of Logan township.



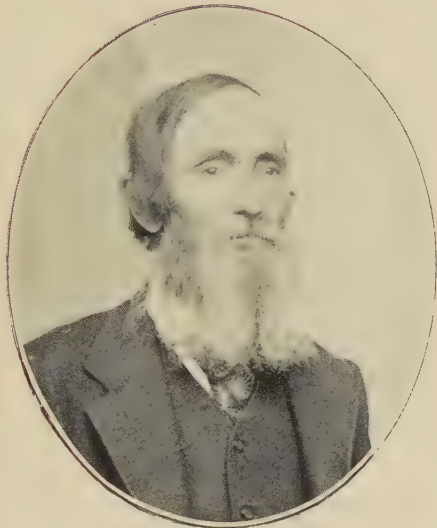
JOHN P. JOHNSON.

One of the prosperous farmers of Logan township, Sec. 6; post-office address, Hooper.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



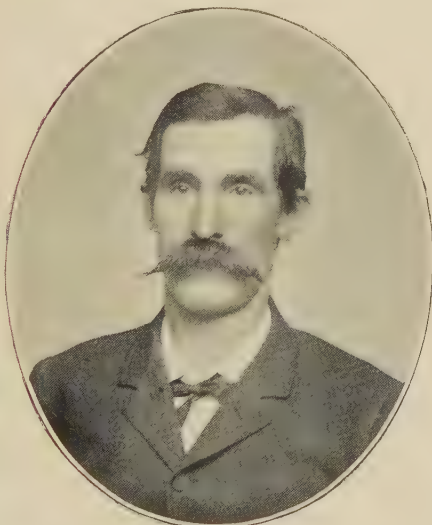
JOHN MONSON. (1868)

Born in 1819; for 30 years a farmer in Sec. 26, Logan township; post-office, Hooper.



NILS JOHNSON. 1868)

For many years a farmer in Logan township; a large landholder; retired from active farming and a resident of Fremont.



OLA JOHNSON. (1863)

Brother of Nils Johnson, and one of the progressive farmers in Logan township; address, Hooper.



JOHN SAMPSON. (1868)

Farmer, Sec. 6, Logan township; address, Hooper, Route No. 1.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



JOHN DAUBERT. (1873)

Farmer residing in Logan township; father of Henry and Fred Daubert and Mrs. George W. Richardson, of Logan township.



FRED DAUBERT. (1872)

Farmer and breeder of Hereford cattle; Sec. 1. Logan township; Address, Oakland, Rural Route No. 2.



GEORGE W. RICHARDSON (1875)

Farmer, Secs. 6 and 7, Logan township; address Hooper, Route No. 3.



CHRIST KRUEGER. (1867)

President of the First National Bank, Hooper; farmer; Sec 8, Hooper township.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



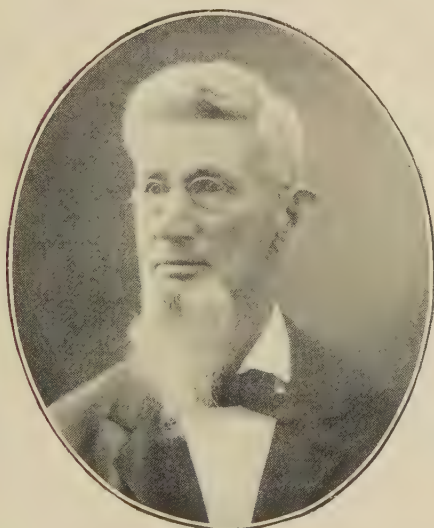
EDWARD C. BURNS. (1869)

Six years a member of the board of Dodge County Commissioners, and for a term postmaster of Scribner, where he resides.



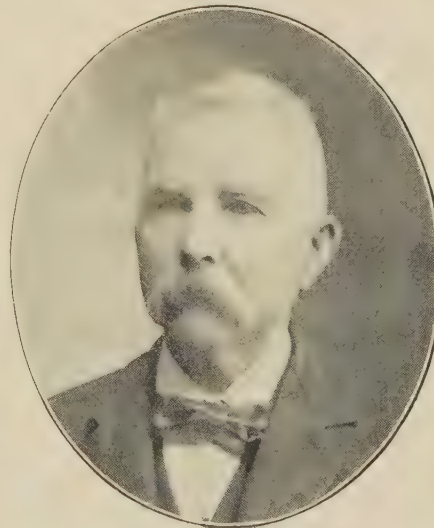
JOHN E. BURNS. (1869)

Son of E. C. Burns; dealer in horses and mules, and proprietor of Burns' Feed Barn, Scribner.



MATTHEW WRIGHT. (1869)

A pioneer farmer and flouring mill operator; now retired and living at Scribner.



JOHN M. DIELS. (1865)

For more than thirty years prominent in business at Fremont and Scribner; now a resident of Los Angeles, Calif.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



J. H. SCHIERBAUM.

One of the proprietors of the Scribner Brick Manufacturing Co., Scribner.



J. H. REINKE.

One of the proprietors of the Scribner Brick Manufacturing Co., of Scribner.

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CHARLES AHRENDT. (1873)

Farmer and stockgrower; Sec 6, Cuming township; address, Scribner, Route No. 2.



AUGUST J. ALBERS (1883)

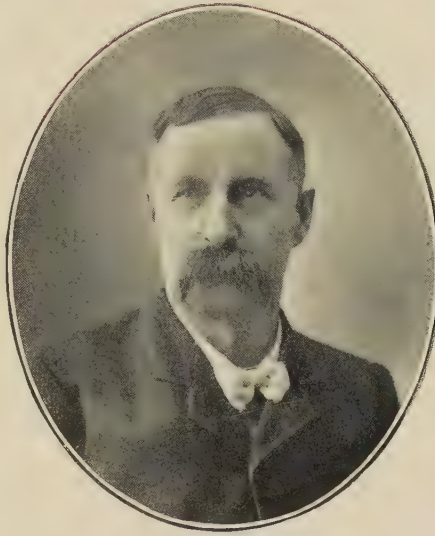
For a number of years a general merchant at Scribner, later a business man of Fremont, where he now resides.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



HENRY HIEBENTHAL. (1887)

For a number of years a well-known druggist and jeweler of Scribner.



JAMES M. BEAVER.

One of the younger business men of Scribner, and postmaster of the town under the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations.



THOMAS HALL. (1869)

Born in England, 1832; died in Dodge County, 1887; for 18 years a successful farmer in Cuming township.



HERMAN SUHR.

Born in 1836; died in Scribner, 1901; prominent in public life and business.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



HENRY M. KIDDER.

Attorney-at-law and editor and publisher of the "Rustler," at Scribner.



F. A. SCHULZ. (1879)

Since 1879 in the harness and saddlery business in Scribner.



ALEX ROSS.

For some years engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Scribner.



OTTO FALK.

A prosperous blacksmith and dealer in farm machinery, Scribner.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



RICHARD HOOPER. (1859)

Born in England 1830; died in Cotterell township, where he was a successful farmer, in 1888.



CHARLES H. HOOPER. (1859)

Son of Richard Hooper; a retired farmer; residence, Fremont.



HERMAN WOLSLEGER. (1870)

Born in Germany 1846; died at Snyder 1900; (engraving from small portrait taken at the age of 22 years.)



WILLIAM J. WOLSLEGER.

Son of Herman Wolsleger; engaged in the hardware and implement business at Snyder.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



HENRY H. GRIPP.

Breeder of thoroughbred Poland China Hogs and white Plymouth Rock Fowls; residence, Snyder.



D. MAYNARD. (1872)

Farmer, Sec. 6, Cuming township; for some years justice of the peace; post-office, Scribner.



CARL BARZ. (1883)

For many years a well-known business man of the town of Snyder.



R. O. JUNGHANEL.

A well-known carpenter and building contractor, residing at Snyder.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



ROBERT REED.

Agent of the Crowell Lumber and Grain Co.,
at Dodge.



PERCY REED.

Assistant manager of the Dodge office of the
Crowell Lumber & Grain Co.



JOHN REED.

Son of Robert Reed; agent of the Crowell Lumber &
Grain Co., at Snyder.

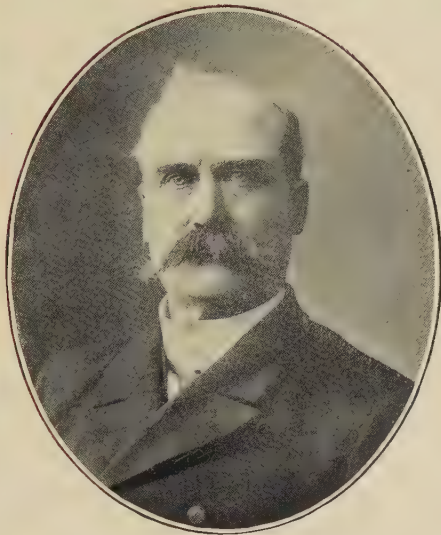


JOHN H. SEEBECK.

Undertaker and dealer in furniture, paints and
wall-paper, Snyder.

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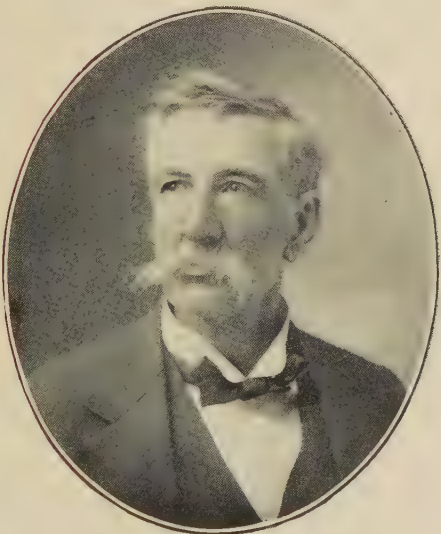
DR. J. N. BYERS.

For a number of years a practicing physician and surgeon at Dodge, his present home.



S. J. BYERS, M. D.

Son of Dr. J. N. Byers, and for some years located in practice at Snyder.



DR. MILO BLOOMER. (1892)

For ten years located at Dodge in the practice of medicine and surgery.



J. J. MCFARLAND.

Editor and Publisher of the "Criterion" at Dodge.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



CHARLES HRABAK, Sr. (1883)

For three years at Scribner and fifteen years at Dodge in the general merchandise business.



CHARLES HRABAK, Jr.

Associated with his father in the general merchandise business at Dodge.



CHARLES BRAZDA.

Proprietor of Brazda's Photograph Studio at Dodge.



W. C. BRODHUN.

Born in Dodge County in 1872; a general merchant at Dodge.

DODGE

COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



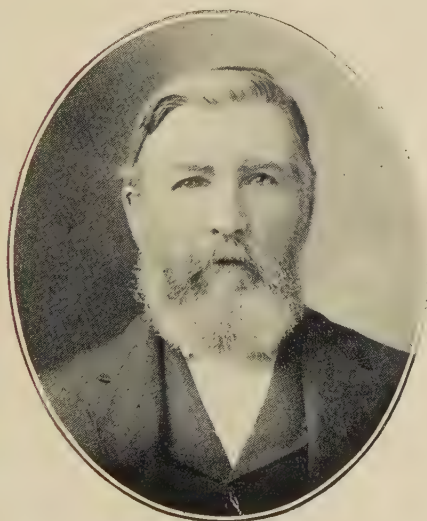
FRANK STECHER.

One of the hustling young business men of Dodge.



LUCIUS F. CRANDALL.

Assistant cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of Dodge.



HENRY STURBAUM. (1870)

A farmer on Sec. 3, Pleasant Valley township for many years; now retired and living in Dodge.



THEODORE STURBAUM.

Son of Henry Sturbaum; a prosperous farmer; post-office, Snyder.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



HERMAN B. MILLER.

A well-known citizen of Dodge; born in Dodge County in 1871.



L. J. ROUBINEK. (1875)

A resident of Dodge since 1888, where he is one of the proprietors of the Dodge Milling & Grain Co.



WILLIAM WHITAKER. (1883)

Farmer and stockgrower, Sec. 12, Pebble township; post-office, Crowell.



W. H. BECKER. (1868)

For many years a farmer in Pebble township, now retired and a resident of Fremont.

DODGE

COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



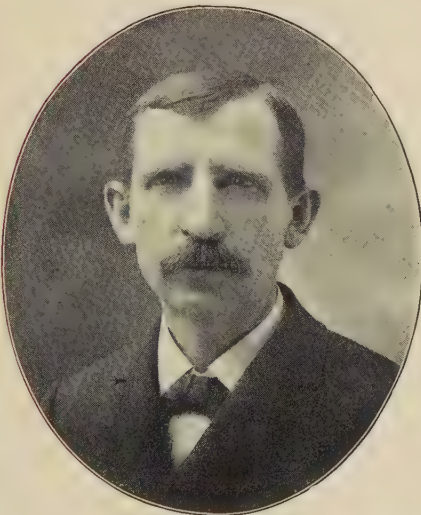
A. CECHA.

Since 1896 a resident of the town of Dodge, where he is engaged in the jewelry and watchmaking business.



V. J. TICHOTA.

Veterinary surgeon and expert horseshoer; for some years a resident of Dodge; was born in 1875 near Glencoe, Dodge County.



JOHN CHMELER. (1880)

Since 1893 engaged in the harness and saddlery business at Dodge.



CHAS. E. GOHR, Jr.

Stationery engineer; for some years a resident of the town of Dodge.

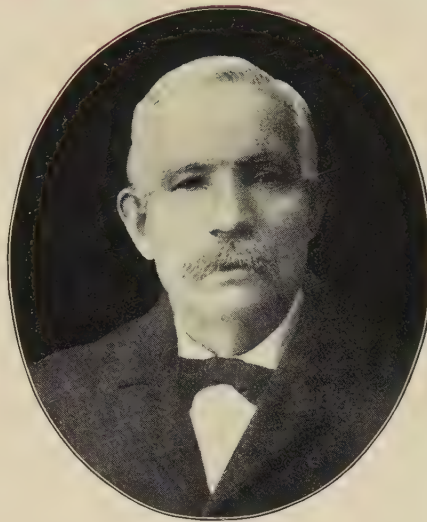
DODGE

COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



J. B. MATHAUSER. (1895)
Proprietor of Mathauser's Drug Store, Dodge



CHRISTIAN BAUM. (1873)
Since 1888 a farmer and stockgrower; Sec. 8, Ridgeley township; post-office, Dodge.



FRED RENTER. (1873)
Farmer and fruit-grower, Sec. 16, Webster township; post-office, Dodge.



ERNEST DIETRICH. (1883)
Since 1886 engaged in the blacksmithing business at Dodge.

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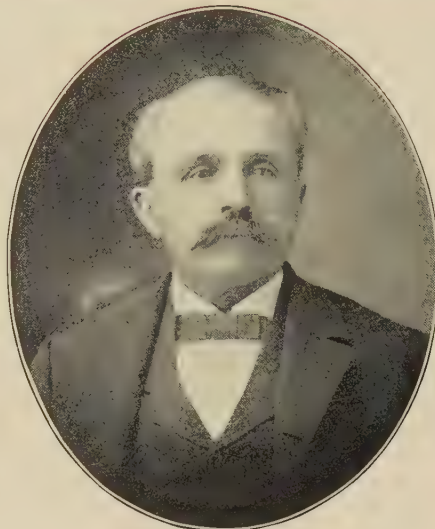
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PROGRESSIVE MEN



HERMAN HOLSTEN. 1873

Cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of Dodge; for sixteen years a farmer in Dodge County.



ANTON BARTOSH. (1870)

First postmaster of Dodge; now a farmer and breeder of Hereford and Shorthorn cattle; Sec. 4, Webster township; post-office, Dodge.



ANDREW R. HASSON. (1872)

Postmaster of Dodge; for a dozen years a Dodge County farmer.



V. J. YUNEK. (1868)

An early settler in Pebble township; a resident of Dodge since 1886.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



CARL T. PULSIFER. (1876)

Born in New Hampshire, 1835; settled in Nebraska, 1866; assassinated near Crowell, Dec. 10, 1889.



JOHN C. PULSIFER. (1876)

Born in Cuming County, 1870; son of Carl T. Pulsifer, deceased; farmer and stockman; address, Crowell.



HERMAN DIERS. (1870)

Builder of the first hotel at Crowell, of which he is still the proprietor.



JOSEPH V. HOWER. (1894)

A progressive general merchant of Crowell.

DODGE

COUNTY

OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



HON. CONRAD SCHNEIDER. (1880)

For many years engaged in banking, lumber, grain, milling and live stock business at Snyder.



CARL J. SCHNEIDER. (1880)

Son of Hon. Conrad Schneider; engaged in the general merchandise business at Snyder.



JOHN A. ZEAMAN.

Postmaster at Snyder, where he is the proprietor of a drug store.



CHARLES SIEVERS. (1869)

Farmer and breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle; Sec. 20, Pebble township; ex County Supervisor; post-office, Snyder.

DODGE

COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



SAMUEL K. LONGACRE. (1878)

Farmer and horticulturist, Sec. 5, Webster township; post-office, Dodge.



JACOB L. LONGACRE. (1878)

Farmer, Sec. 20, Webster township; post-office, Dodge.



JOHN EMANUEL. (1899)

President of the Farmers' Telephone Company of Dodge County; a prosperous farmer; address, Pleasant Valley.



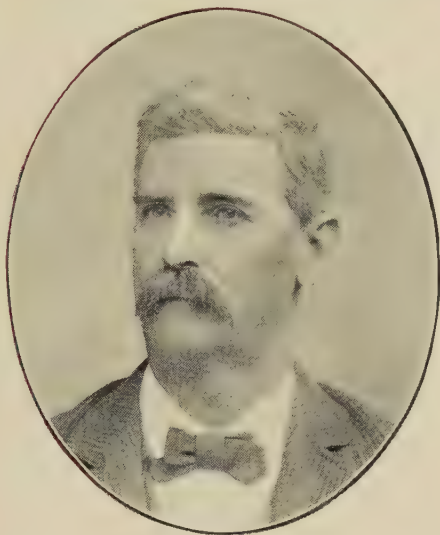
THOMAS PORTER. (1880)

Farmer and stockman, Sec. 19, Union township; post-office, Rogers.

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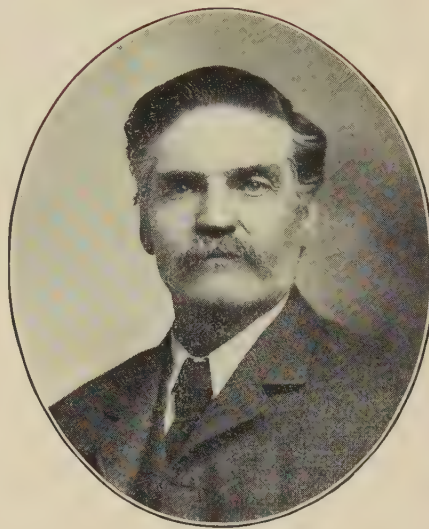
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PROGRESSIVE MEN



WM. L. GOLDER, SR. (1869)

A native of Scotland, who has made a success of farming in Dodge County; now retired, and living at Scribner.



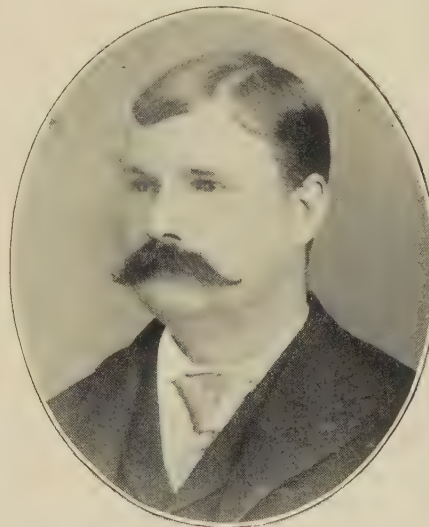
ANDREW GOLDER. (1884)

A well-known farmer and breeder of Percheron horses and blooded cattle, Sec. 13, Pebble township; post-office, Scribner.



ROBERT PATTERSON. (1869)

Born in County Derry, Ireland; died in Webster township at the age of 80 years, June 1, 1901.



WILLIAM PATTERSON. (1869)

Son of Robert Patterson (deceased); manager of the Dodge station of the Iowa and Nebraska Creamery Company.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



JOHN ROMBERG. (1869)

Born in 1838; died at Scribner, 1899; a prominent farmer, and one of the early commissioners of Dodge County.



HENRY TEIGELER.

Wholesale dealer in butter and eggs, Fremont.



GEORGE A. STANGEL.

For some years a Justice of the Peace; engaged in the harness trade at Snyder.



J. F. DRENGUIS.

A successful man of business, now the proprietor of a general merchandise store at Scribner.

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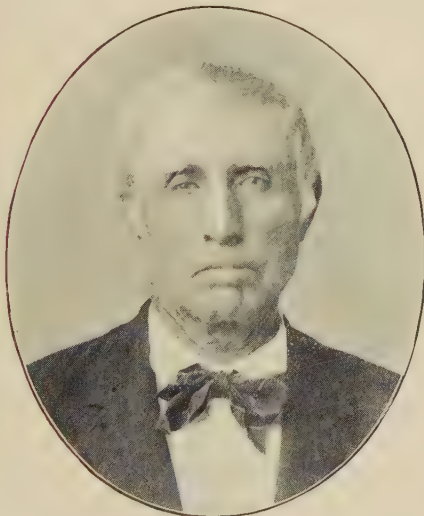
MOSES STARMER. (1872)

Farmer and breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle; son of Thomas Starmer; address, Scribner, Route No. 1.



C. S. STARMER. (1872)

Farmer and stockgrower, Sec. 33, Pleasant Valley township; son of Thomas Starmer.



THOMAS STARMER. (1872)

One of the prosperous farmers of Dodge County.



GEORGE G. STONE.

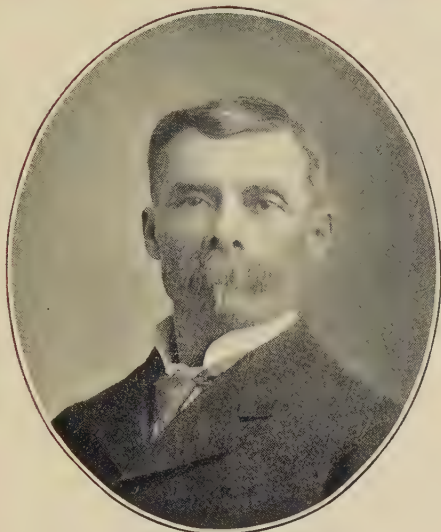
For many years a farmer in Dodge County; now retired and living at Scribner.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



B. C. ALLEN.

One of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Maple township; residence, Sec. 24; post-office, Fremont.



HON. W. D. HOLBROOK.

Prominent farmer of Maple township; member of the State Senate two terms, House one term; favorably known throughout Nebraska.



EZRA PHILLIPS. (1873)

A native of Ohio; a prosperous farmer and stockgrower, Sec. 10, Maple township; address, Hooper, Route No. 2.



WILLIAM PHILLIPS. (1878)

Born in 1855 in Ohio; a farmer and stockman, Sec. 4, Maple township; address, Hooper, Route No. 2.

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OF NEBRASKA

PROGRESSIVE MEN



E. W. HOOKER. (1872)

A civil war veteran; a prosperous farmer and breeder of Plymouth Rock fowls; Maple township; address, Hooper.



R. FALCONER. (1870)

A native of the Buckeye state, a soldier in the civil war from the Hawkeye state, and a successful farmer and stock grower of Nickerson township



A. C. REEDER. (1869)

Retired farmer and pomologist, Sec. 5, Maple township; post-office, Everett.



H. A. MULLEN. (1864)

A resident of Nebraska since 1861; for 35 years a Dodge County farmer; now retired and living at Fremont; in 1902 made a trip around the world.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



RASMUS HANSON. (1866)

A well-known and prosperous farmer residing in Sec. 35, Maple township; postoffice, Fremont.



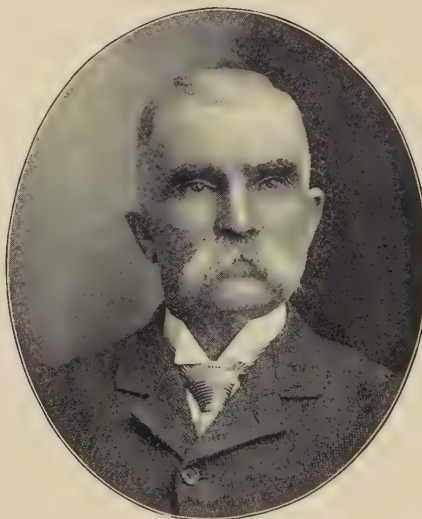
RASMUS HANSON, JR.

Son of Rasmus Hanson, born in Dodge County December 22, 1867; residence, Sec. 35, Maple township; post-office, Fremont.



GEORGE H. BATCHELOR. (1888)

A successful farmer of Maple township, Sec. 34; post-office address, Ames.



GEORGE P. DAVIS. (1867.)

For many years a successful farmer of Dodge County; now retired and living at Fremont.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



JOHN H. TANK. (1875.)

Farmer and stockgrower, Sec. 18, Maple township;
post-office, Ames.



HENRY TANK.

Farmer and stockgrower, Sec. 25, Maple township;
post-office, Fremont.



LINCOLN J. BLACK.

Farmer and stockman, Sec. 12, Platte township;
post-office, Fremont.



JOHN C. MIDDAUGH. (1873)

A successful farmer, Sec. 11, Platte township; post-
office, Fremont.

DODGE

COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



I. J. HALL. (1888)

A Nebraska pioneer of 1857; 33 years a resident of Bellwood, and four years at Fort Calhoun; now residing in Sec. 32, Everett township.



M. E. HALL. (1888)

A native Nebraskan, son of I. J. Hall; now a farmer and stockgrower Sec. 32, Everett township; post-office, Everett.



FRED SCHMADEKE. (1879)

Since 1892 a farmer and stockgrower, Sec. 4, Everett township; post-office, Scribner.



C. B. NOYES. (1871)

For 25 years a farmer near Scribner; since 1895 a resident of Fremont; retired from business.

DODGE

COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



JAMES BRADBURY. (1874)

For 28 years a successful farmer in Sec. 28, Everett township; address, Hooper, Rural Route No. 2.



W. H. BRADBURY.

Son of James Bradbury, born in Everett township December 7, 1874; address, Rural Route No. 2, Hooper.



R. NELSON CONKLIN. (1879)

A prominent farmer of Everett township, four miles south of Hooper; post-office, Hooper.



GEORGE J. HALL.

A native of Dodge County; farmer and breeder of Poland China hogs, Sec. 30, Everett township; address, Hooper, Rural Route No. 2.

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PROGRESSIVE MEN



A. E. STEWART. (1879)

A resident of Fremont for some years; now a general merchant at Nickerson.



ROBERT L. CRAMER.

Farmer and stockdealer; born in Nickerson township in 1866; resides on Sec. 14, Range 8; post-office, Fremont.



JOHN PHINNEY.

Manager of the Torpin Grain Company, Nickerson.



D. G. RIZER.

For more than 15 years agent of the F. E. & M. V. railroad at Nickerson.

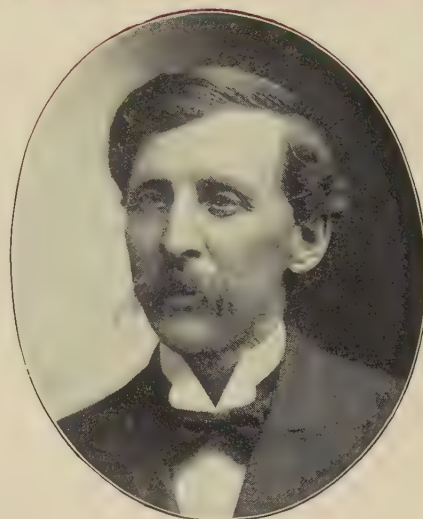
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J. C. NEWSOM.

Editor of the North Bend Eagle, North Bend.



J. A. FARNHAM. (1873)

A native of New Hampshire; for many years a furniture dealer and undertaker at North Bend.



G. W. ARMSTEAD. (1885)

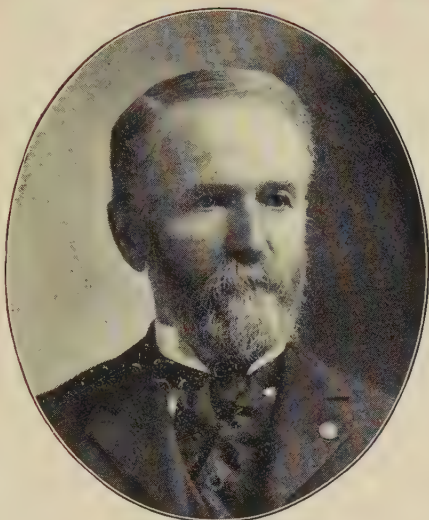
For many years a photographer at North Bend; now retired.



G. C. ARMSTEAD. (1885)

Son of G. W. Armstead; proprietor of Armstead's Photograph Studio, North Bend.

PROGRESSIVE MEN



JACOB J. KELSER.

For thirty years a resident of Cotterell township; now residing at North Bend.



J. N. KELSER.

Son of J. J. Kelser; proprietor of Kelser's Sixth Street Market, Fremont.



C. M. CARR, M. D. (1890)

For some years a teacher in the public schools of Dodge; now a physician and surgeon at North Bend.



C. W. SMITH. (1880)

For many years in the real estate, loan and insurance business at North Bend.

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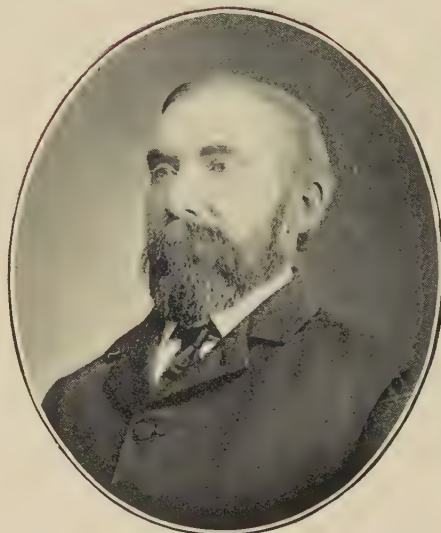
COUNTY

PROGRESSIVE MEN



FRANK E. O'BRIEN.

Born in Dodge County, and well known as a teacher and a farmer; residence, Sec. 21, Maple township; post-office, Ames



J. S. ANDER-ON.

Prominent farmer and breeder of thoroughbred hogs, Maple township; post-office, Ames.



CHARLES D. SIMMONS.

Farmer, now occupying Sec. 33, Hooper township; address, Hooper, Route No. 2.



W. I. WADY.

For a number of years a caterer in Fremont, now retired and a resident of Elkhorn township.

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APPENDIX.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR TAXPAYERS AND CITIZENS.

The offices of all county officers are located in the court-house at Fremont. Office hours each day are from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 5 P. M., except on legal holidays, when all offices are closed. When a legal holiday falls on Sunday the following day is to be observed. Legal holidays are as follows:

February 22..Washington's Birthday	September 6.....Labor Day
April 22.....Arbor Day	November 25.....Thanksgiving Day
May 30.....Decoration Day	December 25.....Christmas Day
July 4.....Independence Day	January 1.....New Year's Day

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County officers are elected for a term of two years excepting the Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of the District Court, who are elected for terms of four years.

THE COUNTY CLERK is clerk of the Board of County Supervisors, and attends to the filing of Chattel Mortgages, Road Petitions, Physicians' Certificates, Claims against the county and everything to be brought before the County Board. The limit of fees for salary is \$1,500 per year.

THE COUNTY TREASURER collects all taxes, pays out all moneys—only upon order of the County Board—except interest on bonds, etc., which is otherwise provided for by law. The limit of fees retained as salary is \$2,000.

THE REGISTER OF DEEDS' duty is to file and record all real estate mortgages and warranty deeds, and to keep a miscellaneous record in which is filed all wills and other instruments affecting the title to property. The fees for filing are: first 100 words, 75 cents, and 10 cents for each additional 100 words or fraction thereof. The limit of fees for salary is \$1,500.

THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT attends to the recording of actions in all equity cases, such as the granting of title to real estate, foreclosure, partition, attachment and divorce. Civil cases involving an amount not more than \$200 appealed from Justice's court, and civil cases involving an amount not more than \$1,000 from the county judge's court, when appealed are filed in this office. Limit of fees for salary, \$1,600.

THE SHERIFF is the chief executive officer of the county, whose duty it is to see that law and order prevail. When there is no coroner he is ex-officio coroner. Limit of fees for salary, \$2,000.

THE CORONER holds inquests on the bodies of dead persons when circumstances so demand. In the absence of the sheriff or his deputy, the coroner assumes the functions of sheriff. His pay is regulated by fees, no limit to yearly amount.

THE COUNTY SURVEYOR is the legal surveyor of all land surveys of the county and is paid according to the work required of him.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS issues teachers' certificates to those whom he finds qualified to teach; visits schools, and has charge of the change of district boundaries. His salary is fixed according to the population of the county.

THE COUNTY JUDGE has original jurisdiction in all Probate and Guardianship matters; has jurisdiction concurrent with Justices of the Peace; in civil cases has concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all sums not exceeding \$1,000; issues marriage licenses—fee for same \$1.50—and when required performs marriages—fee, \$3.00. Limit of fees for salary, \$1,500.

THE COUNTY ATTORNEY is legal adviser of the County Board and has charge of all law cases of the county. His salary is fixed at \$1,000 a year.

IDEMNITY REQUIRED IN OFFICIAL BONDS.

County Treasurer.	\$100,000	Supervisors.	\$1,000
County Judge.	25,000	Town Treasurers.	2,000
Sheriff, Clerk and Register, each	10,000	Notaries Public.	2,000
District Clerk.	5,000	Constables.	300
County Attorney.	1,000	Town Clerks and Overseers, each	250
Superintendent.	1,000	School Treasurers (amount held)	500
Surveyor.	500	Assessors.	200
County Clerk.	5,000	Road Overseers.	500
Coroner.	2,000		

TAXES.

Taxes are due October 1st.

Personal tax delinquent February 1st.

Land tax delinquent May 1st. Interest at 10 per cent from date of delinquency.

Real estate advertised for sale the first week in October, and sold for taxes the first Monday in November after becoming delinquent.

In making inquiry about your personal tax, always state in what township your property was assessed. On real estate tax give number of section, township and range.

Warrants ordered drawn in payment of claims against the county are not delivered for 10 days after said order, as per Statutes of Nebraska.

Registered warrants draw 7 per cent interest.

Tax sales draw 20 per cent from date of sale.

All male citizens of the state of Nebraska are liable for poll tax except the following:

United States pensioners.

Paupers, idiots and lunatics.

Males under 21 and over 49 years.

Active members of Nebraska National Guards.

Members of fire, and hook and ladder companies in good standing.

PROGRESSIVE MEN

NEBRASKA STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Capitol.....	Lincoln	Feeble minded asylum.....	Beatrice
Penitentiary.....	Lincoln	Blind asylum.....	Nebraska City
Industrial school (for boys)...	Kearney	Soldiers home.....	Grand Island
Industrial school (for girls)...	Geneva	Soldiers home.....	Milford
Insane asylum..	Lincoln	Home of the friendless.....	Milford
Insane asylum.....	Hastings	Home of the friendless children.	Lincoln
Deaf and dumb asylum.....	Omaha		

Letters directed to the name of the institution at the proper city will be received by the proper official.

TOWNSHIP AND OTHER MEETINGS.

Annual Township meeting is held on first Tuesday in April.

Regular Town Board meetings occur on Tuesday of the week before the Annual Town meeting, and on Tuesday one week previous to each of the regular meetings of the County Board of Supervisors.

Township equalization meeting, first Monday in June. Tax grievances can be brought before the County Board only upon appeal from the Township Board.

Assessors' annual meeting, third Tuesday in March.

City and Village elections, first Tuesday in April.

Annual School meetings, last Monday in June.

General election, first Tuesday in November.

Teachers' Examination, third Saturday of each month.

County Board meets second Tuesday of January and first Tuesday after second Monday in July.

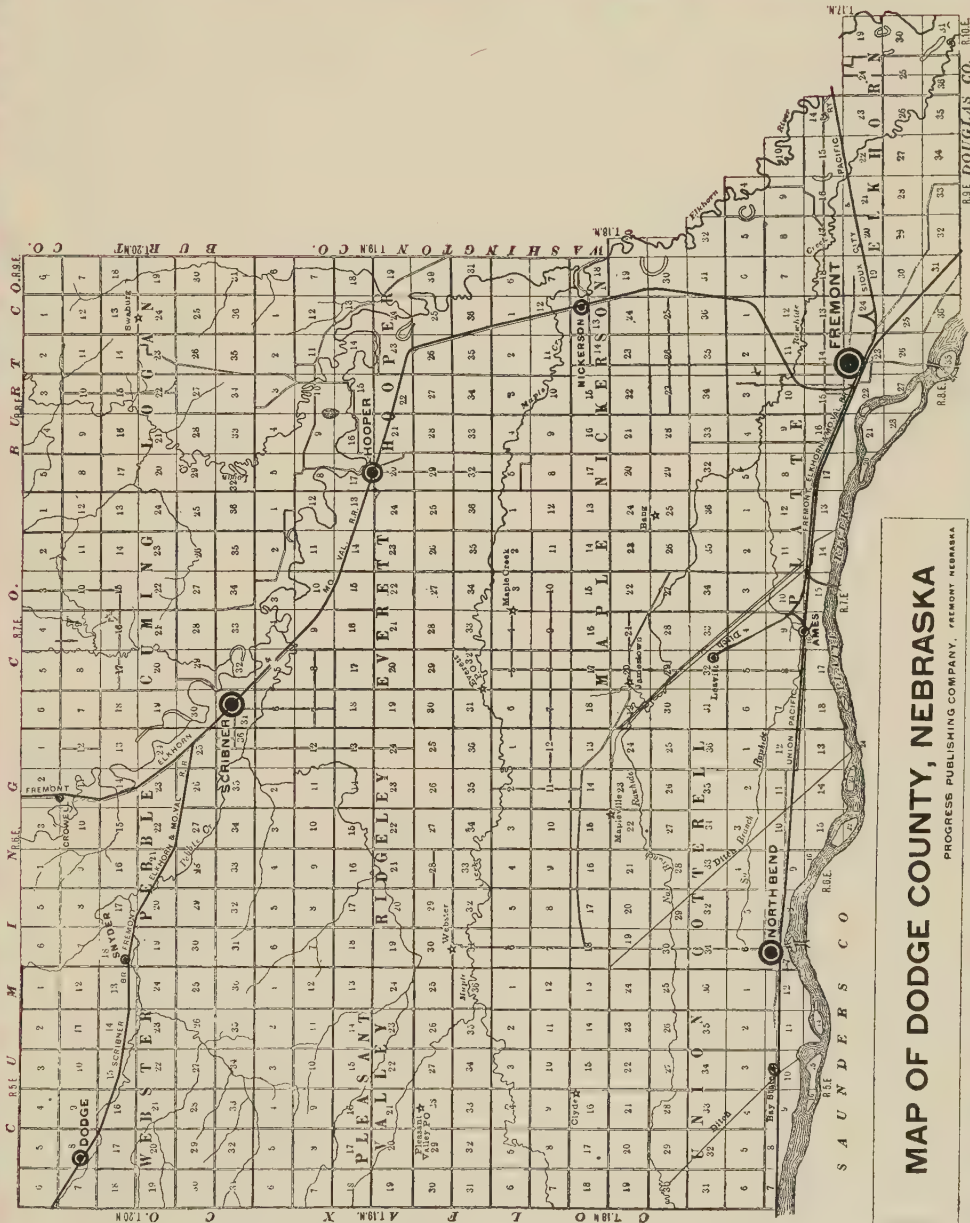
JURY LIST FOR TOWNSHIPS.

Logan.....	2	Cotterell.....	3
Cuming.....	4	Union.....	3
Pebble.....	3	Platte.....	2
Webster.....	4	Elkhorn.....	1
Pleasant Valley.....	2	North Bend.....	3
Ridgeley.....	2	Fremont.....	
Everett.....	2	First Ward.....	6
Hooper.....	5	Second Ward.....	5
Nickerson.....	2	Third Ward.....	4
Maple.....	2	Fourth Ward.....	5

DODGE COUNTY POPULATION.

City, Village or Township	1890	1900	City, Village or Township	1890	1900
Fremont City.....	6747	7241	Everett Township.....	680	612
North Bend City.....	897	1010	Hooper Township (including		
Hooper, Village.....	670	840	Hooper).....	1239	1439
Scribner, Village.....	664	827	Nickerson Township.....	633	717
Dodge, Village.....	338	554	Maple Township.....	778	1409
Snyder, Village.....		229	Cotterell Township.....	701	1194
Logan Township.....	673	621	Union Township.....	660	723
Cuming Township (including			Platte Township.....	741	1358
Scribner).....	1379	1514	Elkhorn Township.....	412	513
Pebble Township (including					
Snyder).....	871	973	Total population of Dodge Co.	19260	22298
Webster Township (including					
Dodge).....	1227	1393	Total population of Nebraska.	1058910	1068539
Pleasant Valley Township.....	815	734			
Ridgeley Township.....	807	847			

DODGE



MAP OF DODGE COUNTY, NEBRASKA

PROGRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY, FREMONT, NEBRASKA

OF NEBRASKA

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